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TISEMENTS making one square will be inof for \$1.00. Other advertisements at

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VOL. IX.

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WY LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

ANTI-SLAVERY. From the Anti-Slavery Lecturer. LECTURE VIII.

TERY ENDANGERS OUR LIBERTIES. gader of our last lecture, we trust, has that a proper and prudent regard to of that a proper and prudent regard to interest of this country—northern and interests of the community, and the in-riduals, (particularly including slave-id lead to the prompt and entire abolition prove now that the CIVIL AND RELI-

on takes place, otherwise? Will a righteous God edom of oppressors? Is it conceiva-of the case, that he should do so? of the case, that he should do so fragenism be permanently united in near? Can they live together with-collision with each other? Will other gain the mastery over its annation of despots honor the principal despots both their or to the world, without excuses in the mastery of free principles? ervation of free principles !cht equally palliate the oppression of them? Can a despot cherish a dis-le love of freedom? Can he be a a will above those equal and jus-

of which all true freedom conbe free, and yet governed by

doctrine we have advanced. White the SLAVEHOLDERS THEM ontelligent SLAVEHOLDING WHITE outry can long remain free if the COL-remain enslaved. The quotations we all show that the class of eminent south-who have desired and expected the confor the whites, have desired and of the slaves .- while, on the e southern statesmen who have sought the perpetuity of the slave system, have laboring white population would, and have signified their hearty We do not recollect a sinn or eminent southern writer, believe that slavery, if it contin-

SOUTHERN TESTIMONY.

I. PRIENDS OF PREEDOM. erreason,- And can the LIBERTIES of secure, when we have removed s, a conviction in the minds of the n basis, a conviction in the initiate of the circular terms of the violated, but with his wrath! Interfer my country, when I reflect that ad that his justice cannot sleep forever? ubless a God of justice will awake to es] distress, and by diffusing a light and heir oppressors, or, at length, by his order, manifest his attention to the world, and that they are not left to the hind fatality!—Notes on Virginia.

of emancination is advancing in the series of the things of the th

these who can follow it up, and bear it as consummation. It shall have all my and these are the only weapons of an old sa nencouraging observation that no good as ever proposed, which, if duly pursued, he end. * * You will be supported to the consumer of figuous precept, "be not weary in well do-better to Edward Coles, 1814. M PINGENEY.— For my own part, I have no

PROCESSY.—For my own part, I make no be stream of general liberty will flow forever, through the mire of partial bondage, or that we been habituated to lord it over others, time, become base enough to let others lord in. If they resist, it will be the struggle of not of principle.'-Speech in the Delegates, 1789.

a highness, not of principle.—Speech in the old House of Delegates, 1789.

Ex Hexar.—I believe the time will come apportunity will be offered to abolish this ble evil. * * * Gelieve me, I shall honor kers for their noble efforts to abolish slavery.

R. Pleasants. I, that it would rejoice my very soul that

niveron.— There is not a man living ore sincerely than I do, to see a plan abolition of it [slavery,] but there is and this, so far as my SUFFRAGE will be wanting .' - Letter to Robert Pleasants. and be wanting."—Letter to hoover reasonalistic mean, unless some particular circumshould compel me to it, to possess another purchase, it being among my first wishes to plan adopted by which slavery in this country bilithed by low."—Letter to Sir John St. Clair. will, Gen. Washington emancipated all his

ISE TUCKER, of Virginia, in 1796, published as received of Virginia, in 1720, phonosed in on slovery, urging its abolit ion by law, file slaves of Virginia he says, 'Should he time of the Revolution, have broken their vil not our duty to embrace the first mostitutional health and vigor, to effectuate not room to exhibit this testimony in de-

of slavery. We have the testimony of in his speech in the Virginia House of in 1832, that the 'idea of emancipation' is the our independence from the British yoke.' Warkins Leigh, an enemy of abolition, in to the people of Virginia, in 1832, allodes e people of Virginia, in 1832, alludes during the revolution, and for many abolition of slavery was a favorite many of our ablest statesmen,' among mentions Mr. Wythe and Mr. Jefferson.-

mentions Mr. Wythe and Mr. Jefferson.—

v. says Mr. Leigh, 'we have these projects
A late writer has said,
adoption of the U.S. Constitution, slavery
nded as a fast waning system. This conmas universal. Washington, Jefferson, Henson, Tucker, Madison, Wythe, Pamistan,
ir, Mason, Page, Parker, Randolph, Iredell,
Ramsay, Pinckney, Martin, McHenry, Chase,
iy all the illustrious names south of the Pobenefit in the fore the sun. It

stimony might be confirmed by various facts
fix political history. The solemn testimony

official history. The solemn testimony atal Congress, in 1774, against the forhe—the constitutional provision and con-on for its abolition, which it was then undermine the whole slave system-idance of the words 'slave and 'slavery avoidance of the words 'slave and 'slavery' S. Constitution, on the ground then urged in that 'when slavery should cease, there lain upon the national charter no record that doen' \(\frac{1}{2}\) the ordinance of the old Con-757, adopted with only one dissenting voice, Ir. Yates of New York.) abolishing and forbiting slavery in the North Western Terri-of which the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indillingis have been correctly these are and lilinois have been formed)—these are the facts which attest that the southern states—to the facts which are country should be pre-bave equally expected and intended that slawing equally expected and intended that slawing that the liberty of the facts be abolished. And some of them, as we it reasons for believing that the liberty of general, could not be secure without the

and in general, could not be secure without the pation of the saves. The common sentiment them seems to have been that expressed by we have a sent of the same and the seems to have been that expressed by we have a sent of the seems of the seems of the sent of the seems of the s

Tson's notes on Virginia.

The on the District Columbia, p. 25.

Speech of the late Hon. James Burrill, of R. I. Missouri question.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANHIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1839

well understood, in times past, that no southern statesman has expected to be regarded as a patriot or as a friend of the people, unless he professed opposition to the state system. Hence, until recently, good policy has induced southern politicians in general to make such professions as they knew the people would destinated. The profession has been so universal, that until facts proved it to be otherwise, it was confidently believed at the north, that almost the entire south was

mand. The profession has been so universal, that until facts proved it to be otherwise, it was confidently believed at the north, that almost the entire south was ready for cunancipation, as soon as they could be shown a safe and practicable method. Their general and violent hostility to the diffusion of information on this very point, has indeed revealed the hollowness of their professions. It has shown that the present generation of slaveholders, with exception of those whose voices are drowned in the popular clamor, or awed into silence by the terrors of lynch law, have abandoned the republican principles of their revolutionary fathers. This will appear as we proceed.

II. FRIENDS OF SLAVENV.

From the testimony of these, we shall learn the same great lesson, viz: that slaveholding statesment the south, do not expect that the white laborers will remain freemen, if the colored laborers remain slaves.

Host Benjamin Watkiss Leigh, recently a senator in Congress, and at one time talked of as a candidate for the Presidency—in a speech in the Virginia convention for amending the state constitution, in 1529, said,

There must be some peasantry—and as the coun-There must be some peasantry—and as the coun-

is the constant of the constan

ing white people. He is a confirmed opposer of abolishin.

Prov. Dew, of William and Mary's college, says, 'Domestic slavery, such as ours, is the only institution that can secure the spirit of equality among freeling of republicanism, without propelling the body politica, at the same time, into the dangerous vices of agrariantiam and legislative intermeddling between the labor endergo and the expitalist. The occupations which we follow, recessarily and unavoidably create distinctions in society. To say that all confer equal honor, if well followed, even, is not true. The hieritage who performs the mail offices of life, cannot and will not be treated as equals by their employers. And those who standardly to execute all our commands, no matter what they may be be wildered by the voice of sophistry. [Prof. Dew proceeds to denounce universal suffrage in a state where there are no slaves.] * * * * * Political power [at the south] is thus taken from the hands of those who are most interested in its judicious exercises, i) e. the slaveholders. * * ! How there is not, nor next when ever doubts are expressed whether the souther laborers would be any elected in labors, and the claborer in the south, is kinder and more poducive of genuine attachment, than exists between the same classes, any where else on the globe. * * * ! How more is a trifully instinuated whenever doubts are expressed whether the souther laborers would be any elected if in a state of freedom than in bondage.

In plain English, 'the day will come,' when all the laboring people throughout the country, will become the slaves of the rich, and they will be better off in a state of freedom than in bondage.

In plain English, 'the day will come,' when all the laboring people throughout the country, will become the slaves of the rich, and they will be better off in a state of freedom than in bondage.

In plain English, 'the day will come,' when all the aborius people throughout the country, will become the slaves of the rich, and they will be better off in a

"I lay down this proposition as universally true, that there is not, nor never was a society organized under our political system, for a period long enough to constitute an era, where one class would not practically and substantially own another class, in some shape or form. Let not gentlemen from the north start at this truth. We are yet a people in our infancy. Society has not yet been pressed down into its classifications. Let us live through an era, and we shall discover this great truth. All society settles down into a classification of capitalists and laborers. The former will own the latter."

A very good argument, to be sure, to prove that abolition societies must be put down 'now'—in season to prevent them from disturbing the 'classification's so much desired! Northern members of Congress must say nothing against slavery. But southern members can lecture at their lesure in the national capitol, to our northern statesmen, on the necessity of enslaving northern freemen, and they can lecture unrebuked!

How. John C. Calhoun, late Vice President of the United States, and now Senator in Congress from South Carolina, in his celebrated mail report, submitted. Mr. Clay is opposed to any plan of evancipation, present or furnethat he considers the obstacles insurmountable to the chart we had he considers the obstacles insurmountable trute—that he considers the obstacles insurmountable value—that he considers the obstacles insurmountable val I lay down this proposition as universally true, that

rebused!

How. John C. Calhoun, late Vice President of the United States, and now Senator in Congress from South Carolina, in his celebrated mail report, submitted to the senate in Feb., 1836, in speaking of antislavery societies, expressed the hope that the non-slaveholding states will be prompt to exercise their power to suppress them. In the same document he invites the sober and considerate portion of the citizens of the non-slaveholding states to reflect whether the form in which slavery exists in the south, is none modification of this universal condition, (slavery the universal condition of laborers!!!] and finally whether any other, under all the circumstances of the case, is more defensible, or stands on stronger grounds of necessity. In the same report he invites them to consider 'how little volition or agency the operatives of any country have in the distribution of wealth—as little, with few exceptions, as the African of the slaver, holding states has in the distribution of wealth—as little, with few exceptions, as the African of the slaver holding states has in the distribution of wealth—as little, with few exceptions, as the African of the slaver holding states has in the distribution of wealth—as little, with few exceptions, as the African of the slaver, holding states has in the distribution of wealth—as little, with few exceptions, as the African of the slaver, holding states has in the distribution of wealth—as little, with few exceptions, as the African of the slaver, holding states has in the many power of the slaver. The slavers had with her free laborers are counts of nonthern mons fully showed.'

Mr. Hammon, of South Carolina, asserted, on the down of Congress, that the south had less trouble with their slaves, finan the name had had had a state had nothing to do with the creaming among our posterity, one hundred and fifty or two hundred years bence.' The slaver will be chiefly white? This southern compliment to northern pro-slavery. This southern compliment to northern pro-slavery. The s two hundred years hence. The staves will be clienly distinct their staves, than the south had less trouble with her free laborers, as the records of criminal justice and the reproductions of contragas wons fally showed. This southern compliment to northern pro-slavery mobs, should not be forgotten. Their conduct it seems, is quoted in Congress, to prove that northern freemen are as degraded as southern slaves, and are already fitted to a similar condition!

George McDyffle, governor of South Carolina, in his message to the legislature of that state, after denouncing death without benefit of clergy? against abolitionists, proceeds to defend the institution of slavery. Listen to the argument. Is it because the slaves are black? Because they are negroes? Because they are an interior race? Because they are an inte

*We quote from a speech of Gerrit Smith, at the of Further proof that intelligent slaveholders do not

*We quote from a speech of Gerrit Smith, at the Albany A. S. Convention, March, 1838.

†By rights of property, Gov. McDusse seems to mean the right of the rich to plunder the poor. The slave system undermines the right of property, by denying to the laborer the proceeds of his industry.

*Further proof that intelligent staveholders on no reject emancipation through sear that it would 'bank' rupt the south.' They know better.

And so the scheme of colonizing, with a view to these objects, is not a 'practical scheme,' after all.

So says Mr. Clay, the President of the Society.

Upon these the reader may renect at ms icisare. We must occupy our present space with further suggestions.

1. SLAYERY DEGRADES THE FEEL LABORER, And of course brings into comparative contempt the rights and interests of the most numerous and mot useful class of our citizens. Sufficient evidence has been produced that slaveholders despise all who labor This feeling is cottagious. It is becoming the badge of gentility and lashions at the country. In the production of the applicity of the staveholder. A marked change has been effected, within a few years. Industry becomes disreptable even in New England and courties the country—and its tendency to introduce that spirit of dishonest speculation, gambling, idenes, vice, and lawlessness, which interrupt and ruin the petualary prosperity of a people. But we speak now of the still more appalling tendency of the same cause to undermine cited and religious predoms. Republican equality is already becoming a jest and a by-word. Our Frankins, our Shermans, and our Putnams—(when we and find them)—are no longer selected, as they once were to stand in the high places of the republic. Their eligibility is almost forgotten by themselves and their country—and its tendency to introduce that spirit of the soft and religious regions. These are they who find their of the south must not be endangered by the toleration of free discount of the country—there of the south must not be endangered by the toleration of free discount to crush them. These are they who find their of the south whose 'down in with their of the discount to roush them. These are they who made their of the south whose 'down in with their of the south was at the dram shops, and with their aid, foment lawless rious. These are they who bow down to the south and pen Atherton gags. These are they who make the rough the south and the reason of the severally and the reason in religion and politics net amore respectively the proof of the severally and the reason the south and the reason the south and the reason the more res

a equality with our brethren; and a domestic institu-on exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, f we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing,

*If the reader can find room for a contrary conclusion, and believes that Mr. Clay expects slavery to terminate one hundred and fifty or two hundred years hence, let him do so. But let him remember that even that conclusion will not affect the main argument which we wish to establish by Mr. Clay's testimony.

We add that slavery not only corrusts, but almost

ton this point, the people of the American non-slaveholding states, are peculiarly liable to be misled, to their ruin, from the necessary operation of that wonderful antipathy and contempt toward the mere circumstance of color, for which they are so remarkably distinguished. Europeans can scarcely conceive of such a feeling. Southerners smile at this northern prejudice, while they are willing to make use of it, in rivetting the fetters of the slave. No one, except the northerner, ever conceives of slavery as being restricted to color. But to them, whenever the idea of slavery is presented, it always rolls up, in imagination, a northerner, ever conceives of slavery as being restrict ed to color. But to them, whenever the idea of slavery is presented, it always rolls up, in imagination, a dense cloud of black people! They forget that the slaves among the Romans were chiefly whites—that the Helots of Sparta were of the same color—that Bible arguments for slavery, (especially in Paul's day.) are arguments for ensiaving white people—that our English foreinthers saw their own nation and color ensiaved by the Irish—that the feudal servitude of Scotland and of all northern Europe, was the enslavement of white people! They even forget, that of Scotand and of all normers Europe, was the child-arment of white people! They even forget, that in our own niaeteenth century, a people, whiter than nour own niaeteenth century, a people, whiter than the set, are still enslaved among the Russians and Persians to change their laws. Ahasuerus was the Persians, and Prebles, and Troxtons, won their laws. Ahasuerus was the law of precedent. This immense power is wielded by the slave system against the liberty of every manalestic in an arduous and expensive war, which successfully (at length) redeemed white Americans, (in remslavely the slave system against the liberty of every manalestic every manalestic every nation. company with white victims from almost every nation in Europe) from enslavement by the nations of Africa! And so, they forget that white men can be made

Yet it does not appear that he cither anticipates the abolition of the system, or, on the whole, desires any thing done for its present or future overthow.*

Of the value of Henry Clay's substitute for abolition, our laboring white people will now judge for themselves. The free states, on this plan, will continue to be the hunting ground of the slave master, in search of fugitives, one hundred and fifty or two hundred rears hence, when the slaves will be chiefly white! They will be delivered up, as a present, on affidavit of their claimants, without jury trial. What poor friendless white man at the north will then be secure? But let not philanthropists be alarmed! The friends of 'negree mannipation' will find 'few vestiges' of the black tace to be emancipated!

Abolitionists are frequently told that the southern people best understand their own institutions. This we admit, and have therefore cited southern testimon, we may be certain that the emancipation of the white laborate semonic flee southern testimon, we may be certain that the emancipation of the white laborate semonic premain free.

But how few, at the north, can be made to believe this! It seems to be thought incredible, that those who hold colored laborers are layer! and treat them so kindly?! could possibly consent to make slaves of pure, immaculate krite men.?

TENDENCIES TO DESPOTISM.

But the direct tendency to a literal, chattelizing enslavement of the poor white laborers of the country, is only one among the many tendencies of the country, is only one among the many tendencies of the country, is only one among the many tendencies of the country, is only one among the men and the content of the poor white laborers of the country, is only one among the many tendencies of the country, is only one among the many tendencies of the country, is only one among the men and the country of the people. A few of these tendencies were hinted at in the form of questions, at the opening of this lectives of the people. A few of these tendencies were hinted at i

public?

southern testimony.

Governor Campbell, of Virginia, in his late annual and paperism, for every ten men in comfortable cir-

message to the Legislature, furnishes data which authorize the inference, that nearly one-pourth of the free adult male population of that state—leaving the colored people, bond and free, out of the question—cannot write even their NAMES. He supposes the case to be much worse with the famales.'

'Governor Clark, of Kentucky, in his annual message says, that 'by the computation of those most familiar with the subject, at least one-third of the adult population of the state are UNABLE TO WRITE THEIR NAMES.'

Extract from the Prospectus of the Southern Literary Messenger, Richmond, Va. December, 1838.

†The South peculiarly requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably, at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native taent, or the actual literary taste of the southern people, compared with those of the northern? No, for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, lyice the leisure for reading and writing the colored and free words and government of the southern people, compared with those of the northern? No, for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least of the southern people, compared with those of the northern? No, for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least of the southern people, we have the leisure for reading and writing the period cast of the southern people, where the leisure for reading and writing the period cast of the southern people, we have the people of the virtues? Is benevolence? Is humanity? Is self-control? Slavery undermines all these. Slavery is estimated to the existence of liberty, then the abolition of slavery is estimated to the existence of liberty, then the abolition of slavery is estimated to the existence of liberty, then the abolition of slavery is estimated to th

IV. SLAVERY CORRUPTS RELIGION,

if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

'It was from a deep sense of their local want, that the word Southern was engrafted on the name of this periodical.'

The writer further says, 'he hopes hereafter to draw much of his choicest matter from the north.'

'The Charleston Mercury, Feb. 7, says, 'The Southern Literary Journal has followed the Southern Review, and other literary enterprises of the south in the slave trade—with piracy, and with man-stealing? Which lends its sanction to a system of soul chartleship, of forced concubinage—of compulsory head. chattelship, of forced concubinage—of compulsory hea thenism? A system which prohibits the use of Bibles i

which we wish to establish by Mr. Clay's testimony—viz: that slavery must cease, or else large masses of white people will become slaves. Mr. Clay's theory certainly presents a future period, when 'few vestiges of the black race' will remain. If slavery then exists, it will be the slavery of the white. If slavery the black race' will remain. If slavery then exists, it will be the slavery of the white. If slavery the black race' will remain. If slavery the seases at that time, or oefore its arrival, it is a scantily supplied at the south, as are schools for the children, and that too in the face of far greater 'obstacles' than those that are now presented by Mr. Clay. We have cited his testimony to prove this one yound, and not for the purpose of casting any peculiar point, and not for the purpose of casting any peculiar being the proportion of one to tender the proportion of the American non-slaveholding states, are peculiarly liable to be misled, to their ruin, from the necessary operation of that wonderful antipathy and contempt toward the mere virgunstance of color, for which they are so remarks.

are east of chiefly upon the domestics, as is pecuniarly the case among slaveholders, where the older members of the family despise labor, are unfitted for domestic cares, and know not how to wait on themselves
and their little ones. If it be true that the servants
are too vicious and degraded ever to become free, can
it be true that their pupils will be intelligent and virtious enough to remain so?

VII. TEACHES DESPOTISM BY PRECEDENT. The world is governed more by usages than by stat-

*William Wirt. a! And so, they forget that white men can be made laves!

1 Ot all the dispositions and habits which lead to the south has ever imported from the north her chief defences of slavery.

1 Ot all the dispositions and morality are indispensable supports. — Washington's Farenell Address.

AGENTS. NE - Seth Rogers, Steuden; Nathan Winslow, Performs w Hauranian - Davis Smith, Psymouth, mont - John Bement, Woodstock

New HAPPINIES - DAVIS SMITE, Physicolin.
Various - John Bemeint, Woodsteck.
Mais Control - John Bemeint, Woodsteck.
Mais Control - Green - Gre

Providence.
CONRACTICET-Geo. W. Benson, Brooklyn; S. S. Cowles,
Bartford; Thos Kinne, J. Noracich.
Naw-Yon, P. Bishop and Daniel Judson, Utice; Charles
Morton, Albuny; S. W. Esnedict and Thomas Van Ranselner,
N. Y. City; James C. Fuller, Skaneuteles; John H. Barker,
Pern.

Cri.
PENNSTLVANIA—H. C. Howell, Alberdany; J. B. Vachon, ittisburg; M. Practon, Heat Grove; Joseph Pulton, Jr. Svan i housa Pent Enterprise; T. Humbeton, Russerville; B. Kent, odrew's Bridge; John Cox, Hemerlon; Rev. Charles A. Royd, E. Eric Cri.

Onto-James Boyle and Wm. M Johnson, Cincinnati; 8, Olenti, Medinu; Dr. J. Harvey, Harresuburg; Abner G. Kirk, Harryrille; Wm. Hills; Oberins; James Austin, Ainates; Los Holmes, New Lisboy; Joseph A. Dugdale, Cortectile.

ISAAC KNAPP, PRINTER.

becomes the precedent for enslaving the mulatto. The enslavement of the mulatto, is the precedent for enslaving the various shades of color between the mulatto and the white. The enslavement of all these, has already become a precedent for enslaving hundreds, if not thousands, of whites. The enslavement of a few hundreds or thousands of whites, at the south, if unchecked, will become the precedent for enslaving if unchecked, will become the precedent for enslaving militions of whites, wherever they can be enslaved. Precedent teaches by example, the most powerful of all teaching, and familiarizes freemen to slavery, till they cease to watch its inroads with either indignation or alarm.

VIII. TEACHES DESPOTISM ON PRINCIPLE!

VIII. TEACHES DESPOTISM ON PRINCIPLE!

Reader! Every argument you hear urged in favor of the slave system, or in its palliation, or in excuse for the slaveholder—or against the safety and good policy of immediate abolition, just so far as it gains favor, and is considered as having weight, goes to establish a principle and to set up a rule, by which you yourself, or your posterity, or friends, with a slight change of outward circumstance or condition may be adjudged worthy of slavery! The public sentiment thus created against the liberty of another, is a machine which may be wielded as powerfully against your as against him. What then must be the prospects of freedom among a people where the advocate of emancipation gets mebbed! Where the very principles, or rules of action, adopted by the people, are principles which deny the right of the people to their own freedom! Or which supply plausible excuses for their oppression!

IX. BRINGS THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY INTO DISREPUTE. A statement nearly identical with the preceding one.

A statement nearly identical with the preceding one.

To plead for the rights of the people is to be 'a fonatic!' The doctrine of the Declaration of Independence becomes 'a mere flourish of rhetorie!' This has already been proclaimed at the South—and human equality and inalienable rights pronounced a delusion?

Can liberty survive such a revolution in the national creed?

X. DESTROYS SYMPATHY FOR THE OPPRESSED, AND SUP-PRESSES THE FOULLAR DETESTATION OF DESPOTISM.

Sympathy is Heaven's appointed safe-guard for freedom. It must be so, from the very law of our condition and being. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' 'Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself but shalifoot be heard.' You see a man pleading the cause of your oppressed neighbor. You jeer at him! You bid him mind his own business! You cast a rotten egg at him! Can you expect that that man will plead your cause when you are oppressed? Can you expect any one to do it, who knows any thing of your conduct? No! How can the people of this country expect the sympathy and assistance of one another, and of the civilized world, when they find their own liberies in jeopardy? Who will censure and abhor despots, if the detestation of their characters comes to be regarded as uncharitable, and proscribed as fanatical and unehristian? The world has been filled with despoism and violence, because men do not sympathize with the oppressed—and because despots have had the art to secure the popular favor. popular favor.

XI. SLAVERY DESTROYS SELF CONTROL

The slave cannot exercise self-control. Neither can the slave master, while he wields irresponsible power. Self-control is another name for self-government. Self-government is the sine qua non; nay, the definition of freedom. Without self-control, there is no subordination to law. And liberty is the reign of just laws. Hence,

XII. SLAVERY ABROGATES LAW, And therefore destroys liberty. The land of slavery is the land of the dirk and the pistol—of duelling and of lynch law. Can it continue to be called the land

XIII. SLAVERY UPROOTS FAMILY GOVERNMENT. And family government lies at the foundation of civil government—of law—and consequently of liberty. Disobedience to parents 'is Heaven's brand of reprobation—of lawlessness—of despotism—of enslavement. But slavery prohibits parental government among the slaves. The children of slaveholders, 'Nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny'—are not governed, either at home, or at school, or at college, or in the community. They go through life ungoverned, and ungovernable. This leprosy has tainted the nation. Our free institutions are tottering, because our citizens have never been accustomed to obey. And they have not, because slavery has well nigh annihilated family government; first, at the

nigh annihilated family government; first, at the south; and then, by contagious example, at the north. XIV. IT ELEVATES DESPOTS OVER PREEMEN! Slaveholders, says Jefferson, are 'nursed, EDUCA-TED, and daily exercised in TYRANNY!' Yet, they govern this nation! Yes! The same men who crack their whips over their slaves, hold sway over the free laborers of the north, who, they affirm, are not fit to form a portion of the body politic! And yet we boast of our freedom!

REFLECTIONS.

REFLECTIONS.

REFLECTIONS.

1. We see why it is that law has lest its hold over the people of this country—at the north as well as at the south. It is becoming a common remark that the law does not protect men, as it once did. Hence,

2. We see why the attachment of the people to a republican government, is less marked and enthusiastic than it once was. Men of wealth have less confidence in the protection and the stability of popular governments. Even the middling classes are becoming comparatively indifferent. Thirty years ago, the most distant suspicion of the danger that a monarchical government might be established, was sufficient to thrill the whole country with alarm. Is it so now? government might be established, was summent to thrill the whole country with alarm. Is it so now? What are now the available topics of political excite-ment? The offices! The spoils of office! Modes of money-making! Almost every man has learned to value things before men—to sacrifice humanity on the altar of

mammon!

3. We may see what objects many of the intelligent 3. We may see what objects many of the intelligent and ambitious opponents of abolition are driving at. The New York and Boston and Philadelphia presses, that were the most forward to excite mobs against the abolitionists, have taken occasion from those same disturbances to intimate, craftily, and sometimes openly, the necessity of a stronger government, or of a standing army to put down mobs! One, at least, of the prominent orators against abolition, * has come out, publish, against republican governments.

army to put down mobs! One, at least, of the prominent orators against abolition, *has come out, publicly, against republican governments.

4. We may learn the proper answer to the common inquiry, 'What has shobition to do with politics?' Let the question be fully stated, and let the freemen of the non-slaveholding states answer it. What has the politics of the country to do with the question whether or no a large class of its white population shall become slaves? Whether or no the interior of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and New England, shall become the hunting ground of slave-catchers? Whether or no a petty magistrate, without jury trial, shall give up to southern bondage the laboring man who is claimed as a slave? What has politics to do with the question whether or no the civil and religious liberties of the country shall be preserved? What has politics to do with the question whether the laborers of the country, in general, shall become a despised and degraded caste—whether the country shall be governed by the representatives of a population almost as ignorant and service as the slaves—whether the public virtue shall be corrupted—whether despotism shall be abolished—whether law shall be governed by southern slave drivers? What have politics to do with 'fanatical' questions of this sort? Questions which 'gentlemen of property and sianding,' do not wish to have 'agitated!' Which party demagogues and office seekers consider of no consequence! Freemen of the North! Farmers and mechanics! do not wish to have 'agatased?' Which party dema-gogues and office seekers consider of no consequence? Freemen of the North! Farmers and mechanics! What say you? Shall abolition have any thing to do with politics? Shall your votes tell whether or no you intend to be made slaves?

. Dr. Sleigh of Philadelphia.

The Catholic archbishop of Constantinople has resolved on expelling all the monks attached to the churhes of his diocese, and replacing them by secular clergymen. The former, who are extremely numerous, declined complying with the orders of the prelate. The clergy of Constantinople were accordingly in a state of insurrection, and a new schism aroung the Catholics of the East was regarded as imminent.

Gentlemen—The following short and plain narrative of one or two of the African captives. In whose history and prospects such anxious interest is felt, has history and prospects such anxious interest is felt, has history and prospects such anxious interest is felt, has been taken at the earliest opportunity possible, consistently with more important examinations. It may be stated in general terms, as the result of the investigations thus far made, that the Africans all testify that they left Africa about six months since; were handed under cover of the night at a small village or hamlet near Havana, and after 10 or 12 days were taken through Havana by night by the man who had bought them named Pipi, who has since been satisfactorily proved to be Ruiz; were cruelly treated on the passage, being beaten and flogged, and in some instances having vinegar and gunpowder rubbed into their wounds; and that they suffered intensety from hunger and thirst. The perfect clincidence in the testimony of the prisoners, examined as they have been separately, is felt by all who are acquainted with the minutiæ of the examination, to carry with it overwhelming evidence of the truth of their story.

Monday, Oct. 7. To the Editors of the Journal NEW HAVEN, Oct. 8, 1839.

Monday, Oct. 7.

This afternoon, almost the first time in which the two interpreters Covey and Pratt have not been engaged with special reference to the trail to take place in November, one of the captives named Grabang, was requested to give a narrative of himself since leaving Africa, for publication in the papers. The interpreters, who are considerably exhausted by the examinations which have already taken place, only gave the substance of what he said, without going into details, and it was not thought advisable to press the matter. Grabaung first gave an account of the passage from Africa to Havana. On board the vessel there was a large number of men, but the women and children were far the most numerous. They were fastened together in couples by the wrists and legs, MONDAY, Oct. 7. there was a range of the most numerous. They were fastened together in couples by the wrists and legs, and kept in that situation day and night. Here Grabaung and another of the Africans named Kimbo, lay down upon the floor, to show the painful position in which they were obliged to sleep. By day it was no better. The space between decks was so small,—according to their account not exceeding four feet,—that they were obliged, if they attempted to stand, to keep a crouching posture. The decks, fore and aft, were consided to overflowing. They suffered (Grabaung crowded to overflowing. They suffered (Grabaung said) terribly. They had rice enough to eat, but had very little to drink. If they left any of the rice that said terrory. They had ree enough to eat, out hind very little to drink. If they left any of the rice that was given to them uneaten, either from sickness or any other cause, they were whipped. It was a common thing for them to be forced to eat so much as to vomit. Many of the men, women, and children, died

were landed by night at a small village near They were inneed by ingle at a small vinage hear Havana. Soon several white men came to buy them, and among them was the one claiming to be their master, whom they call Pipi, said to be a Spanish nick-name for Jose. Pipi, or Ruiz, selected such as he liked, and made them stand in a row. He then felt of each of them in every part of the body; made them open their mouths to see if their teeth were sound, and carried the examination to a degree of minuteness of which only a slave dealer would be guilty.

When they were separated from their companions who had come with them from Africa, there was weeping among the women and children, but Grabaung did not weep, 'because he is a man.' Kimbo, who sai by, said that he also shed no tears-but he thought of hi in Africa, and of friends left there whom he

ome in Africa, and or income in Africa, and or income in Africa, and or income in the men bought by Ruiz were taken on foot through The men bought and put on board a vessel. Durated about the The men bought by Ruiz were taken on toot through Havana in the night, and put on board a vessel. During the night they were kept in irons, placed about the hands, feet, and neck. They were treated during the day in a somewhat milder manner, though all the trons were never taken off at once. Their allowance of food was very scant, and of water still more so. They were very hungry and suffered much in the hot days were very hungry, and suffered much in the hot days and nights from thirst. In addition to this there was and nights from thirst. In addition to this incre was much whipping, and the cook told them that when they reached land they would all be eaten. This made their hearts burn. To avoid being caten, and to escape the bad treatment they experienced, they to be upon the crew with the design of returning to Africa.

Such is the substance of Grabaung's story, confirmed by Kimbo, who was present most of the time. He says he likes the people of this country, because, to use his own expression, 'they are good people—they believe in God, and there is no slavery here. The story of Grabaung was then read and interpret

ed to Cinquez, while a number of the other Africans were standing about, and confirmed by all of them in every particular. When the part relating to the crowd-ed state of the vessel from Africa to Havana was read, Cinquez added that there was scarcely room enoug to sit or lie down. Another showed the marks of th to sit or lie down. Another showed the marks of hiros on his wrists, which must at the time have been terribly lacerated. On their separation at Havana, Cinquez remarked that almost all of them were in tears, and himself among the rest, 'because they had come from the same country, and were now to be part-To the question, how it was poss ed forever.' the Africans, when chained in the manner upon the crew, he replied that the chain nnected the iron collars about their necks, ed, to rise upon the crew, he replied that the chain which connected the iron collars about their necks, was fastened at the end by a padlock, and that this was first broken, and afterwards the other irons. Their object, he said, in the affray was to make themselves free. He then requested it to be added to the above, that, if he tells a lie, God sees him by day and by night?

From the Journal of Commerce. U. S. COURT—CHARGE OF BEING ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.

JUSTICE KIRKLAND, presiding

Frederick Adolph Peterson was examined yesterday the above charge.

Robert Hamilton Dundas deposed that he is an offi-

Robert Hamilton Dundas deposed that he is an om-cer in the British navy, and on the 3d of August last was off the coast of Africa, in the British brigantine Dolphin, which fell in with the schooner Catharine, within about twenty miles of Quito. After several shots having been fired at her by the Dolphin, she hove to, and Mr. Dundas went on board of her and perceiv-ed that she had most of the usual equipments for a slave vessel. Mr. Dundas asked for the captain, and the prisoner presented himself as such. There was the prisoner presented himself as such. nd on board the schooner a slave deck ready to be fitted up, and boilers and coppers large enough to cook food for several hundred persons. There was also a food for several hundred persons. There was also a large quantity of rice and a large medicine chest or board. There were on board of her 25 Spaniards, who were said to be passengers, and six Americans, who were said to be the crew. There was also on board of her a native African, who had been educated at Hayana, and was now on his return to Africa.

The appearance of the vessel, the number of persons on board, and the manner of her equipment satisfied the commander of the Dolphin that she was about to be engaged in the slave-trade, and he therefore took

possession of her.

On examining her papers, it appeared that she was a new vessel, 125 tons burthen, registered at Baltimore on the 16th of May last by Robert W. Allen and John Henderson, and that in the month of June she was chartered at Havana by Charles Tyng, on the part of the owners to John S. Thrasher, of Havana, for an eight months' voyage to the coast of Africa, and had left Havana for Isla de Principe about six weeks before she was taken.

A letter of instructions from Thrasher to Captain

Peterson was found among the ship's papers, and in this letter Thrasher informs Peterson that he has enartered the vessel for an eight months' voyage to the coast of Africa, and directs him to proceed to the Isle de Principe, and there consign his cargo to Joseph Peregra and receive his instructions, and implicitly obey them as to whose the vessel is to proceed of the beauty. them as to where the vessel is to proceed after leaving the fish de Principe. In the same letter he cautions the fish de Principe. In the same letter he cautions Peterson hot to take any contraband goods on board, and to be careful in seeing that all the passengers shall have proper passports. In the captain's pocket was found another letter of instructions without any signature to it, of which the following is a copy:

The main thing for you to do on this voyage is to be ready, in case you are boarded by a man-of-war, to show your log-book, which must be regularly kept from the time you leave here, your ship's papers, your charter party for the voyage, your ship's roll and in-structions, and you are in that event to take all command, enter your American sailors, according to y roll: all the others are to be passengers. You are roll: an the charts are to be passengers. You are to be very careful that in any cross questions you do not commit yourself. Always stick to the same story. When the vessel is discharged you must cut your register in two pieces: one piece you must enclose and direct to Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., Baltimore The other piece you must bring with you to me when you return here. You must be very particular about that, and do not let any time pass after the cargo is out before you cut the register in two pieces, and be careful to keep them separate. Throw one piece over board, if you are obliged to, by being boarded by a

Amongst the papers found on board of her, there was a drawing of the slave deck, with the numbers of its different parts marked, and instructions how it

was to be put up.

The roll of her ship's company contained the following names: Ebenezer Tucker, Salem; Joseph Macke, Wm. Manning, Baltimore; James Wil-Worleans; John Francis and Henry Elliott.

liams, New Orleans; John Francis and Henry Linou.
When taken possession of by the British brigantine, the schooner had nearly a full freight of tobacco, spirits and rice—the latter of which articles could scarcely have been intended for an African market; the handred large spoons which were five hundred large spoons which we n board, showed how the rice was to be dispos-There was between four and five hundred ounds sterling also found on board in specie.

The prisoner was ordered to find bail in the 2009, in default of which he was committed.

From the Emancipator.

From the Emancipator.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.

After the adjournment of the coart at Hartford, the Africans were taken back to New Haven, where they are treated with every proper indulgence and kindness. Jingua is not kept in close confinement as before, the court having decided that he has committed not corime against the laws of the United States.

Since their return to New Haven, further efforts have been made to find persons who can converse with them in their native tongue, and who also understand the English language. These endeavors, we are happy to say, have been crowned with success. Two native Africans, belonging to the crew of the Br. brig Buzzard, now in this harbor, from a cruise on the coast of Africa, having been sent to New Haven by the Committee on behalf of the Africans, with the consent of their Captain (Fitzgerald.) were found to speak exactly the same language as the prisoners. Professor Gibbs, in a letter communicating this intelligence, says: 'It would have done your heart good to with ness the joy of the Africans on finding themselves able to converse with the men.' And another grattenan writes, 'We called with them (the interpretary at the prison this morning, just as the African cap'

They have been able to form a copious vocabulary.

Mr. Day has been engaged to superintend their instruction, with two or three young men as assistants.

Jingua says he wants to learn our language, and will apply himself. (14, be says, four were in my controlled to the pulpit are here able to form a copious vocabulary.

Mr. Day has been engaged to superintend their instruction, with two or three young men as assistants.

Jingua says he wants to learn our language, and will apply himself. (14, be says, four were in my country).

We congratulate Mr. Pierpont on his distinguished. Jingua says he wants to learn our language, and will apply himself '11', he says, 'you were in my country, and could not talk with any body, you would want to learn our language, and I want to learn yours.' He says his comrades also will apply themselves to learn our language, and I want to learn yours.' He says his comrades also will apply themselves to learn ing. But that remains to be ascertained. The denial mentioned in the record, refers, we suppose, to the reports so industriously propagated by the worthy associates in serviity, the New York Express, Gazette and Herald, that Jingua had confessed that he had himself been a slave trader. The object of circulating such a report is obvious. It is to arrest the tide of sympathy now flowing towards this injured stranger. uch a report is obvious. It is to arrest the tide of ympathy now flowing towards this injured stranger, and prepare the public mind for some great act of cru-elty towards him, on the ground that he who has sold slaves may himself be justly made the victim of .sla-very. How would Mr. Henry Clay like that doctrine? What! blame a benighted pagan for selling a few claves, and yet glorify our christian republicans, who enslave, and buy and sell by hundreds! A third Daniel come to judgment, sure enough.

A letter from New Haven, dated Saturday evening,

ied that by the help of visible objects, pictures, and the manual of signs, rapid progress can be made in teaching these persons the English language, with a great deal of other useful knowledge, and especially the way of salvation through a Redeemer.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the people of lor, convened in the First Colored Presbyterian

Resolved, That so long as first and holy principles are treasured up in the hearts of men, and the virtuous teachings of one generation pass to another, just so long will a grateful posterity revere the sacrificial devotion to the genius of universal emancipation, of the blessed immortal to whom we have assembled to homeses.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to select some suitable person to deliver an eulogium upon the life and character of our deceased friend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the daily papers of this city, and that the Secretaries be requested to transmit a copy of the ed to transmit a copy

bove resolutions be adopted.

Morris Brown, Jr., were appointed a committee to se-cure a suitable place for the delivery of the proposed A benediction was then pronounced, and the meetng adjourned.

ROBERT B. AYRES,
BENJAMIN STANLEY,
Secretaries. ng adjourned.

From the Christian Reflector. CELEBRATION.

On seeing the foregoing statement in several papers, e have been moved to ask whether that old church as increased in wisdom as well as in stature? in purity and soundness of principle as well as in age? in richness of faith and good works as well as in wealth? If Roger Williams, who sought and enjoyed among mominal swages protection from the fury of the persecution which assailed him among the nominally civil-zed and Christian, should return and be present on the occasion referred to, would be be welcomed? or the occasion referred to, would be be we e driven away? We have some doubts on this point, thich we shall be glad to have resolved.

hich we shall be glad to have resolved.

The occasions of our doubt are that, on the spot where preached a free and full gospel and universal philantropy and the doing of good unto all men, now are publicable to the control of the Limitations of human responsibility, where embraced the colored man as a brother, the colored an is treated as scarcely having a soul, or any rights; where he founded a Church, made up of the poor and —where he founded a Church, made up of the poor and outcast, a church meets to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary, without sympathy for the oppressed, and scowling sourly on those Baptist brethren who have presumed to 'plead the cause of all those who are appointed to desiruction.' How would his pure spirit regard this 'building of the tombs of the prophets and this garnishing of the sepulcitres of the righteous,' while they who are doing such things condemn that class of his brethren who alone hold and advocate the great doctrines and principles he latored and suffered to defend and propagate!

defend and propagate initely more important, how does a sceptic. the GOD of Roge. Williams, 'who will not be mock-ed,' regard such doings? Let us think much and soland prayerfully and penitently on these things. Williams was the father of the liberties we en-Joy, but not the father of slavery. We shall wait with some solicitude to know how the anniversary will be 'celebrated,' and what sentiments will be avowed on the occasion. While penning these remarks we have received a letter from an intellectual, enlightened and devoutly pious Baptist brother, who is paster of a church in New England, so many of whose members object to ilectual, enlightened and Texas.

PIERPONT EJECTED FROM THE PULPIT.

able to converse with the men. And another gentieman writes, 'We called with them (the interpreters) at the prison this morning, just as the African captives were at breakfast. The Marshal objected to the entrance of the interpreters until the breakfast was over, but one of the captives coming to the door and finding a fellow-countryman who could talk in their own language, took hold of him, and literally dragged him in. Such a scene ensued as you may better conceive than I describe. Breakfast was forgotten; all crowded round the two men, and all talking as fast as possible. The children hugged one another with transcrowded round the two men, and all talking as fast as possible. The children hugged one another with transport.' The captives confirm all that had been previously learned from John Ferry, the native of Kissi, who was able to converse a little with some of them. We also learn that these people were shipped in Africa through the agency of the noted Pedro Blanco. They complain much of their short allowance on board the Amistad. Professor Gibbs has been unwearied in his labors to obtain all the information possible, working day and night. He is assisted by professor Day.

We congratulate Mr. Pierpont on his distinguished

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

BIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN LUNDY. We entirely concur in the views of our friend William H. Johnson, of Bucks County, relative to the

importance of early measures for procuring materials for a biography of the Pioneer of Emancipation. His former associate in the cause of the enslaved, in his late able tribute to his memory, has volunteered to undertake the work, provided the materials can be speed-

A letter from New Haven, dated Saturday evening, says,
'James and Charles [the interpreters from the Buzzard,] can communicate very freely with all of them,
and have acquitted themselves to perfect satisfaction.
They have given their whole time to it with great
cheerfulness.

We will venture on our own responsibility to invite
the heistory of the heroic and self-denying Lundy, to
forward them as speedily as may be to the office of
the Philanthropist, Cincinnati, Ohio, or the Anti-Slavery Office in this city, or the office of the American
Anti-Slavery Society at New York, from which they
may be transferred to William Lloyd Garrison, without expense. A complete file of the 'Genins of Universal Emancipation,' is also needed; and it could
probably be obtained by collecting such portions of
the work as have been preserved by its subscribers in the work as have been preserved by its subscribers in this state, New Jersey, or Delaware. The memory of Benjamin Lundy cannot perish—it is immortal as the Truth and freedom which he advocated—but it is fitting that the instructive and intensely interesting de-tails of his life and labors of mercy, should be record-ed for the encouragement of those who through his instrumentality have been awakened to their duty in His sufferings and sacrifices in the cause (and of

At a large and respectable meeting of the people of color, convened in the First Colored Presbyterian Church, in Seventh street, on Monday evening, Sept. 23,—prayer having been offered—the Rev. Charles W. Gardiner was called to the chair; Thomas Butler and Lewis B. Mead were appointed Vice Presidents; The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, on motion of Robert B. Ayres, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Robert Butler, and Frederick A. Hinton, to draw up suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of purities of three was appointed, consisting of Robert Purvis, George Miller, and Frederick A. Hinton, to draw up suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting on the death of our much valued and lamented friend, Benjamin Lundy. The committee, after having retired a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we have learned the painful intelligence of the death of the death of that purpose, and tried friend the painful intelligence of the death of that purpose, and with ever and heart ever fixed on one object—the engage. whereas, we have learned the paintul intelligence of the death of that persevering, fast, and tried friend of the colored man, Benjamin Lundy, Therefore,
Resolved, That as recipients of benefits from his early, devoted, and uncompromising efforts in behalf of human rights,—as grateful admirers of all that is early, devoted, and uncompromising efforts in behalf of human rights,—as grateful admirers of all that is pure and spotless in Christian philanthropy,—as lovers of those heavenly principles which he so faithfully and fearlessly enunciated and defended,—we here record our testimonial in just tribute to his sainted memory.

Resolved. That so leave the principles which he so faithfully and fearlessly enunciated and defended,—we here record our testimonial in just tribute to his sainted

matter is a better comment than can be made. 'There are in this vicinity, probably twenty families he Secretaries be requested to transmit a copy of the ame to the family of our benefactor.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved, that the above resolutions be adopted.

While the resolutions were pending, the meeting temperance society among them, and in the several years addressed by Robert Purvis, James Cornish, T. C.

years they have been here, but two or three cases of was addressed by Robert Purvis, James Cornish, T. C. years they have been here, but two or three cases of White, and F. A. Hinton, who portrayed the characteristics intoxication have been known among them. They er of our estimable friend in truly eloquent and spirit-tirring speeches.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to try, many of them have considerable sums of mone able friend in truly eloquent and spirit- work for the farmers, and besides clothing themselve On motion, a committee of three was appointed to try, many of them have considerable sums of money select a suitable person to deliver the eulogium. The Rev. Wm. Douglass, Thomas Butler, and Robert Purvis, were appointed said committee. On motion, James M. White, Robert B. Ayres, and refuse to sell goods on credit to the amount \$500, if they wished, and consider myself perfectly safe in so doing. And these men, many of them, were once in slavery and not fit to take core of themselves. Now I would venture to predict, that take twenty families of the lower order of whites, and place them in the same situation and treat them in the same manner, not one hati of them would turn out half so well as these poor blacks.'- Genius of Universal Emancipation

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

The first Baptist Church in Providence, R. I. will elebrate its two hundredth anniversary the next aumon. It was constituted in the times of ROGER speciable Baptist clergyman who has recently returnd from the South, after a year's sojourn in the state f Virginia and North Carolina. Our friend has been of Virginia and North Carolina. Our friend has been in circumstances which enabled him to make pretty extensive observation of 'Slavery as it is,' and to note the prevailing sentiments of the more intelligent and influential men in those states, in reference to the great question of the day. We hope to have the opgreat question of the cay. We nope to have the op-portunity, ere long, of publishing some interesting statements from his own pen. From the present in-terview, we feel warranted in laying down the follow-ing propositions as the result of our informant's ob-servation in the South.

1. That slaveholders, especially professors of relig n, are taking a more lenient attitude on the ques-on of abolition. The leaven of free principles is diffusing itself among the people. sustained in Virginia and Carolina on the ground that it is favorable to slavery, and opposed to emancipation. Our informant knows of no case forming an

cipation established more triumphantly by reasoning. The lecture, we doubt not, was conclusive with many

We fear that the state of Mr. Rirney's health, will prevent him from again lecturing in this place.

in which he implores his aid to concert measures for inducing the British Government never to recognize Texas, unless that state will agree to nbolish the Slave Trade and slavery. He also suggests the purchase of a portion of Mexico, bordering upon Texas, for the his preaching against rum-drinking and slavery that he is unable conscientiously to remain in his present station. We mourn over this corruption in our churches, but we believe that God is about to purge it away and redeem his people. Have faith is God.'

Onto .- Our accounts from Ohio state that there has C. C. Burleign. We had the pleasure yesterday to welcome among us once more this devoted and eloquent advocate of our cause. His labors at several important points, during his late journey, have been and hard blows are dealt by Morris, Blanchard, and others.—Pa. Freeman. COMMUNICATIONS.

COLORED PEOPLE OF RHODE ISLAND. FOSTER, October, 1839.

DEAR SIE-I have some facts in my possession, re-

The number of colored people in this State is beween 3 and 4,000. They reside principally in Providence and Newport: a few may be found in almost below. every part of the State.

have either been slaves in this State or elsewhere.

much lighter complexion than some persons common-been holders of slaves. Besides this, our laws authorly denominated white.

larger number of colored people attend worship than a trifling sum, to grant licenses to white men to keep ments, and generally their inferior accommodations found to compare favorably with the other inhabitants commit wholesale murder, by selling intoxicating in this respect.

ans, Calvinistic Baptists, Congregationalists and Uni- ly houses, if kept by negroes and mulatt tarians, and the proportion of each for Providence, is n the order here enumerated.

igion, in Providence about one-sixth, say for the State married woman that may have a child by a white man, with the whites, even independent of the inferior priveges of the colored people.

In Newport they have a Sunday School of their own. that city and elsewhere in the State, that attend, are tance of property, while the colored onnected with the schools for whites, but kept in dis- moral character, and wealth, is denied the right. tinct classes. If the plan had not been adopted, of establishing separate schools, or of keeping the colored dren are trained up to despise a negro, or 'nigger,' as distinction, on equal ground, and pains had been taken of religion, to a great extent, act as if they did not to repress the incipient symptoms of pride among the think that the representatives of Africa were as worive of color, much more would have been gained for ry which colored people now experience, in this State, hristianity. In the various schools 3 or 400 are in must be attributed to those who profess religion. The the practice of attending. Among them are several influence of such people, for good or evil, is known to classes of adults, who seem desirous of coming to that be great. Let the church be right, and all would soo light which is so little enjoyed by millions of their own he right. But while a people, who profess to take olor in this country.

attend. This is the case even in Newport, where in or less subsist,) as are exhibited in many of ou the fact that those employments that require much education are not open to them. If any aim to obtain the fact that the second of things.

But I am exceeding the limits prescribed to myself. meation are not open to them. If any aim to obtain any advantages beyond a common school, they are I close by observing, that in view of this subject, every But it is supposed about one-half are unable to from the just judgments of an offended God.

From various inquiries of teachers, agents of benevolent societies, ministers, &c. respecting their compar-ative powers of mind, the universal opinion is, that they are naturally equal to the whites. Some think Mn. Garrison: that they appear better and succeed better without ed- Siz-Will you permit me to remark upon one item

their race from slavery. A considerable number be- of a subject. Right is right, and wrong is wrong long to various anti-slavery societies. It is easy to But one's mind may be so darkened and his heart so litionists, and that they are fast losing their confidence service, like Paul, when in fact he is opposing him; in those ministers and other professors of religion, who do not espouse the cause of the miserable ones with wrong as the right. Of course our consciences need whom they are identified.

its odious features.

perate as the whites in general. A drunken colored right and wrong.' person is but seldom seen.

that the colored people, for the want of practice, do not perhaps, may be right and innocent. ant objects, as the whites. However, when the inqui- strife upon the right principles. dence various societies of this character. Some five government' and the woman's rights question; but or six years since, a Temperance Society was formed, they are subjects a 'little stronger than I have been that their occupations in intemperate families oblige interested in their discussion, and am pondering them Society for Mutual Relief' was formed in 1828. They have also the 'Young Men's Union Mutual Relief So- 'prove all things, and hold fast that which is good.' ciety,' a Moral Reform Society, several Sewing Society. Such, I am persuaded, is the anti-slavery principle. ties, a Literary Society, and a Debating Society. At What a warfare is yet to be accomplished! But I Newport they have a 'Union and Church Society,' a must not touch upon this theme, for I shall intrude too 'Union Fund Society,' a 'Mite Society,' and a 'New. far for an utter stranger; yet I do not feel that you they have raised a considerable sum at this place.

number of years.

Very few possess the advantages of mechanical intrude no farther. rades. They cannot gain admittance as apprentices in mechanics' shops. Most are engaged in what are called menial employments, and to do such things as white people are unwilling to do. Few have a chance o rise above a barber or a cook.

same street. At Newport they are more comfortably Rev. Mr. Thurston, and others. situated, possessing 26 houses, some of them commo- We had some very spirited addresses. Rev. Mr. them. In Warwick 13 families have taxable property advocated the first resolution presented by the comamounting to \$10,000.

It is generally thought that of beggars, the proportion is larger among the whites than blacks. The instances of crime among the colored people do

culties attending the anti-slavery ent not appear to have been greater in proportion than among the whites.

The opinion among the candid is, that in a moral DEAR SIE-I have some facts in my possession, the opinion among the candid is, that in a moral tring to the colored people of this State, which I am point of view, they surpass the whites in the same esirous should be communicated to the public. Al- walks of life, and that they will compare with any hough the brief outline I propose to present is made class. Many are politic and affable, and neat and or up from information obtained some time since, yet I deely in their families. Towards the whites they are believe it will be found substantially correct at the very respectful, and do not seem disposed to return evil for evil. Their conduct contrasts remarkably with ours. In their place of worship in Providence

The colored people of this State are, on many ac-It is estimated that between 2 and 300 of the above counts, very much oppressed. Rhode Island is still a slave State. By the Emancipation Act of 1784, all Amongst them there is almost every variety of color, who were then in servitude were continued in that t is believed that as many as two-thirds are mixed condition, so that from the time of their first introducblood. Some of this number are very fair, and of tion into the Colony to the present momen, we have ize the oppressor to bring his victims within our bor-They have several places of public worship of their ders, and protect him in the possession of his property. wn in different parts of the State. At Newport a We have one law which authorises Town Councils, for of whites, in proportion to the population; and through laveres, ale-houses, victualling-houses, cook-shops, &c out the State, considering the nature of their employ- &c. to retail wines and strong liquors; but the colored man is denied the privilege. If it is wise to authorize where they meet with the whites, I think they will be men, for a paltry sum, for the benefit of the town, to drinks, the colored man should be encouraged as well There are among them Free-will Baptists, Episcopa- as any other. An act exists for breaking up disorderputing such persons out to service, if found keeping such houses; and another act respecting illegitimate In Newport about one-fifth part are professors of re-children, which declares that no black, or colored, un ne-eighth. This will be found to compare favorably shall be permitted to charge it upon him: one law ener to destroy the colored man's property, if he conducts as bad as some white people! Another law recognizes n Providence the larger part meet by themselves for the white stripling of 21 as a freeman, however weak Sabbath School instruction. Most of the remainder in in instinct, or vile in character, if possessed of a pit-

cholars in distinct classes, but all had met without they are called by way of reproach. Even professors white children, on account of complexion, dress, proprty, &c., and the teachers had co-operated irrespect- the other inhabitants of the world. Much of the inju-Christ for their example, and to love God, and their Till recently there have been no accommodations in neighbor as themselves, and to feel deeply for the hea-Providence worthy the name, for them to attend comnon schools. Throughout the State, with few excep- indulging such feelings towards an unhappy race, sions, they are excluded from schools where the whites among whom we dwell, (upon whose labor we all more former times they attended indiscriminately, or nearly churches, where the colored man is driven away to so. Some of the white teachers would be willing to some remote part of a gallery in the house of God, not receive colored scholars, but this would not be allowed permitted to sit with them at the communion table, to by many of the white parents. A respectable white walk the street, to travel in the same carriage, or to cher, who applied for a room in Providence to teach associate in any place on an equality, or even to be colored people, in the evening, was refused on account buried near them, in that place where ail return to of the object he had in view. Only about 115 or 120 kindred dust; while efforts are still made to dismiss tended in Providence, where inquiry was made, and them from our sight, by sending them to another contheir attendance was very irregular. This is much tinent, and white people of all other parts of the world ess than the white scholars in proportion to the whole are permitted and encouraged to remain, how can we pulation. This difference may be attributed to the expect any beneficial change? Besides all this, many nferior accommodations, their peculiar employments, among us, who profess to be called of God to the sathe distance some of them have to go, often passing cred work of the ministry, and whose duty it is to open everal districts where the whites are admitted-the their mouths for the dumb, and to plead the cause of

one that has a heart to feel, ought to exert himself to has been the case in a number of instances. Many of he scholars, at different schools, notwithstanding all honored, our perishing countrymen emancipated, the these embarassments, make good progress, so as to church delivered from her wretched delusion, the slaveempare favorably with scholars of superior advanta- holder made happy, and this State and Nation saved Yours respectfully,

WM. DROWN.

ucation than the whites under similar circumstances. in Mr. Bradburn's letter? Speaking of the definitions With the exception of some of depraved lives, and a given of conscience, at the Convention at Albany, he few others, some of whom are misinformed, or kept in said, 'Some said conscience was a creature of educaawe by the families with whom they reside, they are tion.' I think it is, somewhat. That is, our conscience much interested in the efforts making to emancipate dictates according to our judgment or understanding liscover that they have a peculiar regard for the abo- perverse, that he may verily think he is doing God instructing into the Truth of God : that is, we should While a very few are still in favor of colonization, first seek to know what is truth and consequent duty, r pretend to be, on account of their situation in par- and not think this or that to be truth or duty, merely ticular families, perhaps, the great majority abhor it.

Many of them had made up their minds in regard to cause, as I conceive, we may be conscientious in an t before Mr. Garrison so fully unveiled to the nation error. True, no one has a right to bind the conscience of another, but we may endeavor to instruct him. I Through the State at large, they are thought to be think this matter of conscience should be well underas temperate as the lower class of whites. The pre-vailing opinion in Providence is, that they are as tem. This sentiment, it appears to me, needs a little analyzing. Our believing a thing to be In regard to benevolent operations, it may be said, right does not make it so; else many a slaveholder, so readily combine their efforts to accomplish import. out these hints, that a more able pen may decide the

ries were made, they had already established in Provi- I should like to say something upon the no-human containing about 200 members, and it is thought the rounder would have been much larger, had it not been to make a stand as a first principle. But I feel much them to hand round wine. The Providence African to find the truth, for I think in both we have heretofore port School Fund Society.' In these various ways are such, as I am a constant reader of the Liberator, and a friend of all who are friends of the slave-and ile white christians of Rhode Island have not, may we not say of the slaveholder two t would is believed, with much regularity, observed the country concerns of property of saves, the colored peomonthly concert of personal Providence have observed it for a his sin the first grand object? that the hogor of our God should be promoted by his repentance? But I Yours for truth and humanity,

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION IN MAINE. Yesterday and day before, I attended the Young Notwithstanding these embarrassments, a number Men's A. S. Convention, held at Winthrop, an acave accumulated considerable property. Taken to- count of the doings of which you will no doubt regether, it is estimated that they possess in Providence ceive from some one who can give it better than I to the amount of \$50,000. Some of them live very can. There was a goodly number of delegates presomfortable and happy, but the larger part are much ent from nearly all parts of the State, and some from straightened in their circumstances, and many live other states, among whom were Messrs. H. B. Stanmiserably. About two-thirds of the families have no enements of their own, and sometimes find it very who of course was a competent witness for the comhishcult to procure them on account of the prejudice monwealth against slavery. He told us something of existing against them-many disliking to have a col- what he knew about it from his own personal knowlor d family occupy a house near them, even in the edge, especially in answer to questions put to him by

dious. At Bristol 12 houses and lots are owned by Hathaway of Bloomfield, in a most eloquent manner, mittee of arrangements, the purport of which was, At the Asylum in Providence there were 8 colored that the fundamental principles of our enterprise lie at persons, and these were represented by the keeper as the foundation of all good government, and consewell behaved as the other inmates. At Newport 13 quently of God's moral government of the universe, were in the Asylum. At these places the proportion and that all who oppose them, as far as their influence is larger than of whites. On the contrary, in some other portions of the State, the proportion is less, and of Jehovab. H. B. Stanton spoke to three resolves in some towns where a considerable number reside, on political action on Tuesday afternoon, and to one there are no colored persons supported by the town. in the evening, on the moral dignity of, and the diffi-

ecessary to say any thing of him as a resolves on political action, had each ctionable feature, viz: a sentence di the duty of every individual, who has the to the ballot-box and vote. No not this feature in the resolves the firlay, soon after the resolves were tal cussion, one individual objected to his reasons why he could not vote for present form; because they interfered ientions scruples of some of the ber slave. Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Wint amendment, which would have remout it was thrown out. As Mr. Star e morning, Mr Codding and o amendment. It was proposed to take ng the roll. This also was opposed, and withdrawn. The resolves were passed ority, only two voting in the of vote at all. There seemed, blk sensitiveness on the woman question, Convention was organized, Rev. Mr. Park er, moved that all gentlemen present, who r undamental principles of anti-slavery ake part in its doings. S. May, Esq amendment, that all persons present, who American slavery to be wrong, and who we any thing for its abolition, be invited to take the discussions of the Convention. Mr. P. th warmly opposed the amendment, and gent urse, carried the day; but, before the medi-I thought we had gone too fast, for one very part of the doings of the Convention was, to unds for the state Society, and to defray the of the Convention; and I feared, that in our h enl up the unproductive quarry of momen's and also shut up the rich mines in the As I had not seen the least demonstration of the women, nor yet on the part of the rights, men (if any were present,) to tr the bounds of the strictest propriety, I exp one would move a reconsideration of the gag vo hus give the women present an opportu in their 'appropriate sphere,' by giving of the r their husbands' money to help on the caree; here was still another day for the Convent t was thought best, I suppose, to keep the dog and give the ladies a polite invitation to thror oney in over the wall. Perhaps, sir, you will this a ridiculous description of part of the de the Convention. So it is, but not more so r aduct of the body really appeared to me to be Yours in behalf of down trodden humani

Wayne, Me. October 3.

NEW SOCIETY IN SUTTON. BROTHER GARRISON :

I send you the following for your paper, o ther disposal you may see fit. On last Monday evening, after a lecture 6 ettibone, was formed the Sutton Anti-Slav ety,' auxiliary to the Massachusetts Antiociety. We have adopted the usual Const

and the following individuals compose our officers : John McLallen, President ; Horace Hur on, Palmer Marble, and Charles King, Vice Pr ents; Horatio Slocomb, Secretary; and Lut

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. orne, were passed without dissent.

Resolved, That we detest and abhor, as farious of traffics, the internal slave ow carried on between the st most of the cruelties of the ad by which more than one hundred and a lousand human beings are annually bone for omes, and driven like beasts to a southern m nd that it is the duty of every freeman is lift up his voice against, and cease Congress to put forth the same means to stop mous traffic which crushed the African slave. Resolved, That the friends of the slave he right confidently to expect from the christian

earty advocacy of universal emanci-Resolved, That our hope of the hesolved, That our hope of the inme chilghen and sanctify the hearts of men; as so or duty, in our closet, family and sort o make this a subject of fervent supplicatio Resolved, That while we have a heart engue to plead, and a hand to toil, we we report God, subserve the cause of holy for Resolved. That the people of the Resolved, That the people of this settion the next Legislature to memor onal Congress, in its legislative h slavery in the District of Colum

al slave trade, now carried on in that I etween the states.

Resolved, That slavery, in all circumst no. That the cause of anti-slavery is the can niversal philanthropy, and that as abolitions ave nothing to do with each other's religious a ical sentiments; and that we cordially in all creeds, caste and standing in society

rith us in this noble and philanthropic cause This is the first effort ever made with as for formation of an Anti-Slavery Society in this the first time any of the agents of the State S or vestry of the first society here. The latter was opened to Mr. Pettiborne, and probably hereafter, whenever the friends of the slave wis Our society now numbers forty or fifty mes And this number might soon be doubled by

May God bless your efforts for the slave, and ripe this darkest stain on us a political body, and remove forever this sin, which more that thing-than every thing else, destroys the vitality cramps the influence of the American Church.

Though a stranger, I am yours, in the cause of humanity, H. HUTCHINSON, Acting Secretar

WRENTHAM ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

WRENTHAM, Oct. 8th, 182

MR. GARRISON : Sir-At a meeting of the Wrentham Anti-Slat Society, held at William Cowel's, the following n

utions were unanimously adopted. Please give an early insertion in the Liberator. 1. Resolved, That we have full confidence in En Resolvest, That in promoting the cause of har 2. That in promoting the cause of har

recognize no man's religious or politica

3. That we protest against any and
render the anti-slavery organization subrender the anti-slavery organization subset designs of political demagogues, or cond wishes of bigoted and aspiring securious.

4. That we consider as deserring the mu support of all genuine abolitionists, the fifth Norfolk County A. S. Society, admin the right of privileges of membership and the right of persons who agree to its constitut 5. That those individuals who have become

bers of the Massachusetts Abolition Socia auxiliaries, cannot with justice or consistenthe regular meetings of the Massachusetts the regular meetings of the Massachusetts An very Society, or its auxiliaries; and we consproceedings and transactions of those members. Massachusetts Abolition Society, or its auxiliary of the County A. S. Society, which is auxiliary to the chusetts A. S. Society, as intrusive and derogathe constitution of our County Society.

6. That we will give no place by subjection—for an hour, to those who may attempt to deprimembers of their rights or impose on them a shoundard.

endage.
7. That we consider the right of membership to Anti-Slavery Society, without the privilege of act and voting at its meetings, as a waxding brass or it

ng cymbal.

8. That whereas, the projectors and managers 8. That whereas the have the Massachusetts Abolition Society, have the Massachusetts and the Massachuset

Resolved, That the factions and disorganizing F dings of Charles T. Torrey, Alanson S their associates, at the recent quarterly meeting Norfolk Co. A. S. Society, in this town and in other places, call on all the friends of the slave them which cause divisions and offences, and avoid 9. That every abolitionist, who feels it to be b

to go to the polis, is bound to regard the claims of slave as paramount to all other considerations.

10. That the above resolutions be forwarded to ditter of the Liberator by the Secretary of this Secretary of this Secretary of this Secretary of the Secretary of this Secretary of ty for publicat

Yours respectfully. B. GEROULD, Seing.

his meeting wa e Society was c ayer was offered the absence of a Secretary pro eading, Benj. Ha. sker of Reading. fored, That all e of immedia members of th A business comu S. S. Foster, P. H nin Hall, N Park of the society f Amos Farns Secretary; Counsellors on; Calvin Temp. Townsend, Nati g; James C. Gr. ambridgeport.

Adjourned to mee
Met according to ee submitted t. discussion by ve 1. Resolved, The 2. Resolved, The is country, to lab he immediate em 3. Resolved, Tha d his associates in her it was ascerta

NUAL MEET

COUNTY AN

d his associates, nerican institute femancication, ic admiration of world; and insent within the aid have secur fall our citizens.
6. Resolved, The
nd people of Fred
husetts kidnapper
berty of the kidn e to displa ting with us in re-nillions of our kid and restoring the others, brothers, 7. Resolved, In nmunity to es, awaken wi he awful judgmen mancipation of h ill be visited from f American slaver lood of our citizen 8. Resolved, Th 8. Resolved, This with a man, and that ymen requires us ieves and robbers 9. Resolved, The rethren who are refree shores of 6 forts, and lead to ced them on their 10. Resolved, The armon, we regard a gemand for highest price for intellectually manifested a 11. Resolved, Torbearance of the

freemen. 4. Resolved, The

est and imprisonmociates, were influ-or the honor of out or the 'peculiar in heir conduct in the nd severe rebuke

mpartial justice.
5. Resolved, The

ies, manifested
and accumulated
y reference to the
ag Providence of
Voied, That the LUT HEAL Mr. Editor-Th ply to the article 4th inst., fi vas published in thich contained the

we quoted one si REPLY TO 'A We have admit arnest request of ast one of the kin ar columns. We have columns are columns. We have offered to celled to do so in the sin the Liberato But in reply to the cellinonist, we deny tempts to maintain pression which all have written on the cellinosist.

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they affirm that 'source' to use the overthrow of slav few others in the UDIATE all h ing; as every boo It is true, as our is the order of the constantly assail tionists—you sha with us! You si not think and ac will wage an eter your efforts—we tion—and compe Who uses suc liam Lloyd Gar And, how has it slavery paper.

career. In his Mr. Lundy, refer

A new society sachusetts, under part, of the stroi immediate emenci had become wear nobservicary of a language of the support of the support

We have long cal and unreflecti son. While labe successfully, for

MEETING OF THE MIDDLESEX TY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. ng was held in the Baptist Church, in

ng on Wednesday, the 2d of Oct. 1839. was called to order by the President. dered by Rev. P. R. Russell, of Lynn. of the Secretary, Luther Boutell was ary pro tem. A committee of nomination onsisting of Dea. Eaton of South Hall of Groton, Ephraim Willy of Lathrop of Watertown, and Nathan

all persons present believing in the e emancipation, be invited to beof this meeting. tee was then chosen, consisting

tet, P. R. Russell, Edwin Thompson, Ben. Parker, and Amos Dresser. ting committee reported as follows, and nated were unanimously chosen offi-

my for the ensuing year.

Farmsworth, Groton, President; Luther Vice President; Dr. Harris Cowdry, ary; Josiah Bartlett, Concord, Treasur--Dr. George Mansfield, Lowell; y, Stoneham ; Nahum Harwood, Littleple, Reading ; J. Parker, Holliston ; Natick; Albert Sweetser, South Read-C Graham, Boxborough; Nath'l. Snow.

a meet at half past 1 P. M. ording to adjournment. The business comed the following resolutions, which, af a by various gentlemen, were adopted.

d. That the Providence of God, which has so clearly shown his sympathy aght to inspire implicit confidence in oppressed, and lead to fervent prayer throw of the dark system

d. That it is the duty of every lover of labor and put forth every exertion for emancipation of the slaves of this That the retention of Joseph Cinquez

That the retention of social charges, the same considerable in prison, to be tried as murderers, certained that they were kidnapped Afteriers were treated and religion, was a flagrant violation of the justice, humanity and religion, and an unperverted public sentiment of New envilved world; and that it is anothsacrifice of the rights and happiness That the persons concerned in the ar-

conment of Joseph Cinquez and his as-influenced neither by regard to justice, our country, but by an undue respect n' of the south, and that m this affair deserves the displeasure oake of every true friend of freedom and

to me to be.

AMES CLARE

Anti-Slavery

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yours, humanity,

ting Secretary

Y SOCIETY.

Oct. 8th, 1839.

am Anti-Slaver

Please give the

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we consider the members of the its auxiliaries of the Norfoly to the Massed derogatory to

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c following

according to the principles of th tutions,) in their successful attempt at tly entitles them to the enth and instead of subjecting them to confine the walls of a cold and cheerless prison, e secured for them the protection of our , and the sympathies and congratulations

That we sincerely thank the Mayor splay their humane feelings by co-oper oring the liberty of two and a half kidnapped countrymen in their midst to the bosoms of their fathers rs, sisters and children. That the apathy and indifference of

my to the wrongs and sufferings of the ients of God, which characterized the of his people from Egyptian bondage agon this country, and that the epitaph lavery will eventually be written in the That enslaving human beings is the

es us to treat slaveholders as hypocrites,

That the increasing number of our are making their escape from slavery to s of Canada, should encourage us in our and to fervent prayer that God would their way. I. That as the eyes of the world are

at experiment of West India emanci ed as an auspicious omen the increas light, and the strong and ardent de tual and moral instruction, so univerd under aggravating circumstauces ed wrongs, can be accounted for only the influences of the spirit and overrul

he proceedings of this meeting be pub-

LUTHER BOUTELL, Sec'y. pro tem.

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE! Mr. Editor-The following, as you will see, is in which you anoted in the Liberator th inst., from Zion's Watchman. This reply blished in the same number of the Watchman th contained the article you quoted; and as you e quoted one side, I hope you will have the justice one the other, which follows.

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

TARLY TO 'A MASS, METHODIST ABOLITIONIST." We have admitted this arricle into our paper at the most request of the writer, but we hope this is the content of the kind, with which we shall have to fill tolking. We are not the aggressors in this case, a sere offered one word upon this subject till confident. o so in reply to a misrepresentation made of

the Liberator. In reply to the article of A Mass. Methodist Abst, we deny, in toto, the position which it atto maintain. The writer avers, that the imm which all must receive from the articles we
struch on this subject, is, that 'ALL who are enm the write article. the anti-slavery cause, in Mass., with Mr. G. the for his peculiar views on EVERY OTHER This we no more believe than we do that or of it is competent to say for every body in try, just what their impressions are on read-

tations made from the Address of the Mass.

the quotations made from the Address of the Mass. Analysis of prove nothing. We aftirm that the Mass. Analysis Society have endorsed the peculiar notions of the They did so at the last annual meeting, when refused to strike out of the annual report has peculiess on the rights of women, when they refused by that it was the duty of abolitionists, who could instantially exercise the elective franchise, to go polyl to the polis, and vote against slavery. In this Annual Report ever a lopted by this society, affirm that the people of New England are 30° to use they moral and political power for the erso to use their moral and political power for the otherworfslavery! But since then, Mr. G. and a robers in the Mass. Society have learned to RE-DIATE all human politics; as of the devil, and sentiment was endorsed at their last annual meetics every body knows who knows any thing about Souttoverse.

is true, as our correspondent says, 'exclusiveness he order of the day. And, pray, who is it that is stantly assailing their brethren in language like following! You are schismatics—you are facious—you shall not have a new society—you shall think and act for yourselves in this matter—we act for yourselves in this matter-we wage an eternal war with you-we will ridicule refort—we will denounce you as a clerical facand compel you to act with us, or not act at all.'
No uses such language as this but this same Wilm Lloyd Garrison, and a few who act with him?
I have a such language as that about every antirectly against this conduct in some of the old soy? Look, for instance, at the following, from the
effect of the present antilayers. oneer of the present anti-slavery enterprise, the old rend, and father of Mr. Garrison's abolitionism, in anection with whom Mr. G. began his anti-slavery treer. In his Genius of Universal Emancipation, it Lundy, referring to the Mass. Abolition Society, W. S.

A new society has recently been organized, in Mas-The society has recently been organized, in our chasets, under the above name. It is composed, in it, of the strongest and most efficient advocates of mediate emancipation in the state. Many of these the become wearied and disgusted with the erratic and matrical course of the 'Liberator,' as well as the derivery of a large portion of the old society to the Rosanze of its editor; and a separate organization is been the consequence.

ave long been pained, in viewing the whimsidurreflecting conduct of our old friend, Garri-While laboring ardently, and in a high degree sfully, for the promotion of our sacred cause, (at least in making converts to it in the free states,) e would not restrain his propensity to meddle with ther subjects, upon which a great difference of opin-n exists among well-minded men, and which are idealated to produce heated controversies, unfriendly elings, and a dimination of co-operative sentiment ad action. The result is nothing more than what o experience is now teaching him.

Massachusetts Aboittionist, Mr. Lundy our present circumstances.

We hail the appearance of this work with peculiar adstruction. It will meet the views and wishes of a rge proportion of friends of immediate emancipation, ho have been disgusted, and measurably aliennted-om on active participation in the great and impor-nt reformation, by the wild and absurd theories in-runized with the discussions of the arbites in the with the discussions of the subject, in the

lumns of the Liberator.'
In conclusion, we will add, that it is the honest co

MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

MR. EDITOR :- I wish to correct a misstatement which appeared in your paper of the 27th of Sept. In an article, headed, 'Voting against right and justice,' was stated that at the meeting of the Norfolk Co. Anti-Slavery Society, 'the Rev. Silas Ripley, of Foxboro', declared that he was about to vote to exclude the women merely on constitutional grounds, but contrary to his sown convictions of right and justice.' have the money ? We very much need it. If each who What were the motives of the writer who attributes owes for the paper will pay immediately, the question such a declaration to me, I have no means of knowing ; is settled. 'We pause for a reply.' but this I may say, he has misrepresented my language, and given a false view of my sentiments, as far as my private opinion respecting the rights of females, and the propriety of their acting in public meetthem to a participation in the business of that meeting; concern. but, believing as I did, that the constitution did not contemplate their admission, I must vote against it." This is what I said, and this I am willing should go out to the world. If I am wrong, I am willing to be port, R. I. set right. Any person is welcome to do it, and I will

One word in relation to the admission into the coltunns of the Liberator of the article of which this is a THE SLAVE TRADE. The people of this country will orrection, and I have done. From the paper in be convinced before long of the atter uselessness (not article, and obviated the necessity of a reply.

S. RIPLEY. Yours respectfully, Foxboro', Oct. 8, 1839.

A DREADFUL CASE OF COLOR-PHOBIA! BROTHER GARRISON :

BROTHER GAERISON:

I hasten to transmit for the Liberator, the outlines of a disgraceful scene that occurred, a few days since, at the Rail Road Depot in Lyan, which savors strongly of witch times, when 'crying out against a man, as it was termed, was followed with almost instant death, upon the unoflending victim; and, indeed, I doubt whether the good people of the orderly city of Salem have entirely recovered from the prejudices of that barbarous age. The facts are as follows:

On the afternoon of the 12th inst, as the 4 o'clock.

So you see that occurred, a few days since, merican flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all go mader the American flag for Africa. The Nymph of ditto, is fit-ding out. The Cutter Cambell is nearly ready—all good of the Indian flag for Africa. The Nymph of Market Cambell is nearly ready—all good of the A

ductor,' with the assistance of one of the 'brakemen,' ists. repaired to the spot, and ordered the gentleman out. next train came up from Salem, he took a seat in a of the 'fanaties' and 'incendiaries,' car in which was no person but himself. This, however, would not satisfy the Christians. (!) He was told
unrelenting opponents of that scheme, who are 'as that he could not ride in that ear! The conductor had received his orders from Mr. Chase, and they must be litionists 'outwardly,' but inwardly 'ravening wolves,'

Yesterday morning, the supering rom the gnawings of a guilty conscience, and fearing Colonization Hyrochist.—An English gentleman less he might have what is generally considered 'jus, made application, some time since, to the American

'The king of France, with 40,000 men, Marched up the hill, and then marched down again?

the whole subject will be fairly brought before the

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE COLORED PEO-PLE OF NEW BEDFORD. NEW BEDFOED, Oct. 11th, 1839.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

At a large and respectable meeting of the people of olor, held in this town last evening, the following res-

olutions were quanimously adopted: Resolved, That we sincerely believe, that the course now being pursued by certain persons in this State, in regard to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and in introducing into anti-slavery meetings, subjects foreign to the cause of the slave, has a direct tendency to inple the efforts of a large portion of the true friends in the slave, and clog the wheels of the abolition car, and deserves and will meet a stern rebuke from the use friends of the slave every where, and more espetially from us, the colored people of Bristol County.

Resolved, That it becomes the true friends of the large in this county, the control of the composition of the large in this county.

lave in this county, to come forward boldly to the resene, and show at the approaching convention, to be held at Fall River, that sectarianism and disorganiza-

Cause of the slave.

Voted, That a copy of the above be forwarded to the Convention at Fail River, and to the Liberator. With respect, &c. yours for the cause, NATHANIEL A. BORDEN.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

GEORGETOWN, October 9th, 1839. At a late meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery So-

iety of this town, after the ladies had expressed their views pretty fully on the merits and proceedings of the new organization, we came to the conclusion, that the old, and tried platform was broad enough, and strong enough, to sustain in good standing, all the true lovers of liberty and equal rights; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and from the heart, bid them God speed.

5. Resolved, That what funds we may be enabled to collect, be transmitted to the care and use of said so-

BOSTON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1839. TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We call the attention of all whom it may concern to ight have been expected, even at an earlier date:—
id were we not too mell acquainted with his disposition, the following. It was written, we believe, by the e could indulge the hope that he might profit by the editor of Zion's Hereld, but is admirably adapted soon which experience is now teaching him.

MONEY WANTED. Wanted immediately, Two THOUSAND DOLLARS. We do not wish to hire this money, as we cannot afford to pay the interest. Nor do we wish to borrow it, for the disipline says, 'we are not to borrow, without a prospect of paying.' Nor do we wish to begit, 'for to beg we are ashamed.'

Well, then, to come to the point, we want our subviction of our heart, that the 'absurd theories' above referred to, have done more to retard the anti-slavery cause in Massachusetts, than all its professed enemies could do from now till doom's day. want it.

1st. Because the laborer is worthy of his hire.

2d To pay our hands. 3d. To pay the paper-maker.

4th. Because it is due to us.

5th. Because our subscribers will feel happy to pay us. (We are to rejoice at each other's happiness.)

To our subscribers we respectfully say, shall we

We beg our subscribers, who are in arrears, to reexpressed by myself at the meeting. It is true that I member that we have to meet our bills for paper, said my vote would be given solely 'on constitutional printing, &c. every month. To fulfil our obligations grounds,' but that I added what is attributed to me in we must receive what is due from each subscriber,the article alluded to, is not correct. I said, 'that so and we want it when it is due. It is unjust to withhold the hire of the laborer, and thus add to the embarrassings, was concerned, I could very willingly admit ments which necessarily hang around a newspaper

The following is an extract of a letter from the Post Master General, addressed to C. B. Peckham, of New-

'Post Masters may enclose the money in a letter to set right. Any person is welcome to do it, and I will the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription not complain. But to misrepresent my sentiments, if of a third person, and frank the letter if written by its does not injure me containly can do no one else any of a third person, and trank the letter be written by another per-it does not injure me, certainly can do no one else any himself; but if the letter be written by another person, the Post Master cannot frank it.

which it was published, I conclude that 'J.' was the to say perniciousness) of the laws against the foreign acting editor at the time. He and myself had, not traffic in slaves, while slavery itself, the prolific source ng since, a free conversation on the subject in debate of the horrid business, is permitted to exist. Common at Wrentham, and as near as I can recollect, almost sense would have taught them this lesson in advance his last words to me were, 'I acknowledge there is of all legislation upon the subject, if they had not been some plausibility in your reasoning, but I think you blinded by capidity and avarice. To attempt to accarry you magnanimity too far.' Now, though I do quire a character for humanity by denouncing the forarry you magnaming too introduced and the state of the st take my defence, yet I do not think it would have lions of our fellow-creatures in bondage, is the very been carrying his 'magnanimity too far,' if he had ne plus ultra of audacions folly and hypocrisy. As if a nation that held slaves, and traded in human flesh to what my views actually were, relative to the subect. It might have prevented the publication of that morality to countenance the foreign traffic! And as if it were possible for such a nation to prohibit that traffic upon any other than selfish and pecuniary considerations! What would be said if a company of dis REMARK. As we were not in the meeting at the tillers and rum-sellers should affect to be conscientiousime when Mr. Ripley made the remarks, which it ly opposed to the importation of ardent spirits? Would seems our correspondent misunderstood, we had no not the whole world scoff at their brazen impudence means of knowing whether he was correctly reported and hypocrisy? The claim of men to be regarded as or not. We chose, therefore, to let our correspondent conscientions under such circumstances is not a whit give his version of the matter, well knowing that, if more preposterous than that of the American people he was wrong, Mr. Ripley could easily set him right. to be considered as sincerely opposed to the foreign He will readily acquit us of any intention to do him slave trade, while they cherish the monster SLAVERY njustice, while we very cheerfully give place to his as a humane and justifiable institution. These remarks bave been occasioned by the following statements, which are copied from a letter to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated Havana, Sept. 24:

The Hound, of Baltimore, has sailed under the

that barbarous age. The facts are as follows:

On the afternoon of the 12th inst. as the 4 o'clock train from Salem to Boston was stopping at the Lynn Depot, a respectable citizen of this town purchased ticket, and took his sent in one of the cars; immediately after which, at the request of the passengers in the same car, who 'cried out against him,' 'Potter the considered, who are outward by [outwardly?] Abolition-

Will not the editors of the Journal of Commerce in-Upon his refusal to comply, they seized him and forci- duce their correspondent to name some of the miserebly dragged him from the car, kicking him after he ants to which he alludes, that the public may know to was out. Determined to give it a fair trial, when the what school of abolition they belong-whether to that obeyed; after which he left the car and went home. who are ever ready to connive at mobs to put down Yesterday morning, the superintendent, probably the 'fanatics.' The names! Give us the names!-J.

tice done him,' took with him the 'posse comitatus' Colonization Society, for colored emigrants to be sent to British Gaiana, as laborers. The wages offered. of his order-loving city, expecting, as he said, to 'find a mob' at Lynn; but to his utter astonishment, all was quiet and peaceable as usual! A chivalrous man, and peaceable as usual! A chivalrous man, and be defined by the control of the contro plying to this application, claims for the Colonization Society too high a regard for the moral and intellectual being of the colored man, to allow it for a moment What has since become of his life guard, I am una to encourage his emigration to a place where slavery ble to say, but the probability is, they are actively en- has been abolished by the British government! There gaged in their Quixotic expedition by way of keeping is danger, he thinks, that he mont rise in such a place, good order, and preventing lynching outside of the cars and that he will be reduced to a service condition! least. The case will be contested legally, when That a Society which has for its President a man who claims three-score human beings as articles of property, and a majority of whose members and managers, from its origin until the present moment, have been slaveholders, should have such distressing apprehensions lest the colored people should fall into a servile condition, is certainly not a little remarkable! The Judge says- 'As Colonizationists, we could not, even if it were in our power, be instrumental in putting the free colored people of our country under the rule and domination of white men. Such language as this, from a Society which has always been under the man agement of incorrigible slaveholders, and which has done more to foster that prejudice which poisons the colored man's cup of happiness, than every thing else

Go teach as well Of holy Truth from Falsehood born! Of heaven refreshed by airs of hell! Of virtue nursed by open vice! Of demons planting paradise!

Judge Wilkeson says that 'the painful (!) process through which the British West Indies are now passion have not as yet seduced us from our duty to the ing seems to threaten to make the condition of the African race in those colonies worse than it was before !' That the 'process' of W. I. emancipation is very 'painful to the friends of the American Colinization Society, no one who is at all acquainted with the character and history of that Society, can for a moment doubt; and this fact of itself furnishes an instructive comme upon its professions of regard for the welfare of the people of color, and of unwillingness to have them re duced to a servile condition. Regarding them as werse off' in a state of freedom than in bondage, it would doubtless rejoice not only to see slavery re-established in the West Indies, but to have the bloody system continue until its victims could all be colonized in Africa! O the impudence, the audacity, the hypoerisy of that Society !-- J.

VERY MODEST! The Executive Committee of the Abolition Society have issued an address to their supadmonition: 'Remember that on the success of the ciety.

3. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Liberator for publication.

adminition: 'Remember that on the success of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, depends, under God, the success of failure of the Anti-Slavery enterprise in DEBORAH P. PALMER, Cor. Sec. the success or failure of the Anti-Slavery enterprise in this State.

BENJAMIN LUNDY. By an article in another part of is paper, it will be seen that the colored people of Philadelphia are making arrangements for a public ulogy upon the life and character of this departed philanthropist. This is as it should be. The people of color throughout the United States owe much to his persevering and indefatigable lab rs, and it is meet that they should make a public demonstration of their feelings in view of his death. The abolitionists of Illings in view of his death. The abolitionists of Illings in view of his death. The abolitionists of Illings in view of his death. ois are sensible that they have sustained a great the editor of the Gazette, they are warned! Listen to oss in his demise. At the annual meeting of the La his sage augury! loss in his demise. At the annual meeting of the La Salle County A. S. Society, on the 4th ult. the Rev. J. H. Dickey addressed the meeting, giving a brief narration of the principal scenes in the life of Mr. Lusor, in reference to the cause of conancipation, showing in the clearest light what a vast amount of good may be done, with a warm heart and persevering hand, although beset with discouragements at almost every step. The thanks of the Society were presented to the story, travelled a long distance, when seen. The thanks of the Society were presented to the story, travelled a long distance, when the same thanks of the society were presented to the story, travelled a long distance, when the same thanks the penefect. step. The thanks of the Society were presented to Mr. Dickey for his address, accompanied by a request that he would write it out for publication in the Genius of Universal Emancipation. The following resolutions were also adopted at the same meeting.— J.

resolution expressive of the high regard in which the labors of the late BENJAMIN LUNDY, in the cau of the oppressed and 'down-trodden,' were held by this Society—to be published in the Genius of Univer-sal Emancipation. Elder Thomas Powell and Rev. G. W. Elliott, were nominated and appointed said com-mittee.

Resolved, That we recommend to the State Society, Actively the next annual meeting, to take measures to con-inue the paper, recently published by the late Benja-na Lundy, under such name as they shall deem best;

ers have requested him to ask a dismission, but he has declined doing so, and offered to unite in calling a of the Gazette, whose imagination seems to have

creased by the active exertions and energies of men who do not worship in his society—but who are deeply interested in the traffic in ardent spirit!

e division in the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Socie-

vere five or six other colored children, all of whom, virtually expelled from the anti-slavery ranks, bewere five or six other control children, and of whom, virtually expelled from the anti-slavery ranks, beexcepting one, were females.

The officers, Phillips and Hinds, who went from
this place with Gov. Everett's requisition on the Executive of Virginia for the surrender of Shearer and
Wilkinson, have returned without having effected the Wilkinson, have returned without having effected the object of their mission. We understand, that there was no disposition manifested to screen them from punishment, but the reverse. There were, however, it call impediments in the way of their delivery, at the present time. By the law of Virginia, which authorizes the surrender of criminals on executive requisition, it is provided that no surrender shall be made of such persons, against whom any process may be pending for a criminal offence until such process shall be finally disposed of. Both Wilkinson and Shearer were in confinement on criminal process, under the laws of them think that he explained away all their objections.

that the editor of that paper considers slavery worse han death. If such is the fact, are not slaveholders

TIMELY WARNING!

'Fee, faw, fum! I smell the blood of an Englishman!'

We cut the following paragraph from the Haverhill

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a creation of articles were often published in the Free Press, before Mr. Hallet sold the anti-masonic party to Jacks abors of the late BENJAMIN LUNDY, in the cause of the oppressed and 'down-trodden,' were held by this Society—to be published in the Geniae of University. To be sure he secured the clerkship of a committee of Congress to himself, at eight or ten dollars a day, but most of the party shook him off as he made the plunge; they saw the object and refused to be transferred like cattle in the market. Now Mr. Garrison inue the paper, recently published by the late Bessamin Luxby, under such name as they shall deem best and that the delegates of this society be requested to present and urge this at that meeting.

Rev. Mr. Pierroxt. It is generally supposed by those who are not familiar with all the facts in the legislators. They know full well that he has in reality supposed by the second process of them. rase, that Mr. Pierpont has actually been dismissed ity sold himself to southern measures, and that any from his church and society. This impression, however, is erroneous. A small majority of the pew-hold-and they will never be made a part of that machinery.

of the Gazette, whose instance to the parages, and try the issue. The letter of Mr. Pierpont, in which he makes this proposition, is manly and fear ed for the Liberator by Mr. Garrison, for the purpose ess in its tone. We shall publish it next week. The of accompanying it with remarks exposing the hypoc Mercantile Journal of Tuesday contains the follow-risy of Mr. Van Buren, in pretending to be a friend of liberty! In his absence, it was inserted without comment, on the last page, among a lot of miscellane Last evening, the Committee to whom the letter articles. But where are the eyes of the Haverhill Last evening, the Committee to whom the letter was committed, made a report, which was signed by three of the committee, a majority, in which they decline Mr. P.'s proposition to refer the whole matter to a conneil—specify the offences which he has committed, which are numerous, and some of them of long standing—as his artillery election sermon, his publication of school books, his speech at the Saratoga Temperance Convention, his exertions in favor of the abo perance Convention, his exertions in favor of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, &c. &c.—and concluded with a resolution that he be dismissed from the
society. The meeting adjourned for four mecks—at
which adjourned meeting, some definite action will
probably be had on the report.

It is singular that these numerous and heinous offensee were passed over, with indulgence until he were

Van Buren. The fact is, the editor of that paper, alsees were passed over, with indulgence until he were

though and was treated so kindly, that he would not take
historical three done, under the protection of Queen Victoria! The Gazette, it seems, did not
see that paragraph, which was published under precisely the same circumstances with the one about Mr.

Van Buren. The fact is, the editor of that paper, ales were passed over, with indulgence, until he wrote is famous memorial to the Legislature for the suppression of tippling shops—and that the hostility to him took tangible form at that time—and has since been inanxiety of such a man to preserve the integrity of the anti-slavery ranks will no doubt be fully appreciated.

Although the bachelor editor of the Transcript Christian Witness, in a letter written at North East, ELLIOT CRESSON. The editor of the Pittsburgh appropriate sphere 'as to make himself merry over son's career in England, derived, it will be perceived, from an authentic source .- J.

the division in the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, the following paragraph from his paper of Monday contains one important truth, viz: that the Society was made to elect officers at its late annual meeting; and we will add another, that it stands adjourned to Wednesday next, at which time we hope every member who is opposed to making it virtually auxiliarly to the new organization, and placing it under clerical tutors and governors, will make her appearance, fully determined to prevent such a catastrophe, if possible.—3.

The Split in the Female Anti-Slavery Society, of this city, we are grieved to learn, is likely to be productive of much janging and discord among the youthful and elderly matrons and maidens who compose that distinguished body of petiticaat agitators.—They seem only to agitate themselves, instead of that 'abominable abomination,' the system of slavery.—Resistance and non-resistance, government and no government, old organization and new organization, and various other 'exciting topics,' too numerous to be enumerated in a short paragraph, distract the counsels, and play the old cat with the nerves or the good genilewomen, who love the oppressed and hate the oppressor, and who have, for so long a period, spared neither lungs nor shoe-leather in the case that was nearest their hearts. So wide and un-come-logetherable is the breach in this society of human sisters, that at their annual meeting, held sometime last week, we are told they got into such a mad-cap contention as to be unable to elect officers for the coming year, they were actually compelled to adjourn, hasten home on account of the thermometer's rising to fever heat, they were actually compelled to adjourn, hasten home, and who have, for so long a period, spared neither under the production of the thermometer's rising to fever heat, they were actually compelled to adjourn, hasten home of the production of which a dish of Valerion tea. If this state of things continues much longer, the cause of 'chautels personal' will suffer, and

THE KIDNAPPERS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

The following is from the Massachusetts Spy of Wednesday:

The Kidnapper Boys are now both returned to their friends and their homes. Major Brown of Lunenburg, the agent sent on by Governor Everett, under the authority of the resolve of the last legislature, was in town yesterday, on his way home from Richmond, Va. with the Lunenburg boy, Nahum Gardner Hassard, in charge. The arrival of Sydney O. Francis, the boy who was taken from this town, was mentioned last week. There is reason to believe that several

the boy who was taken from this town, was mentioned last week. There is reason to believe that several other children of about the same age, have been kidnapped by Shearer and Wilkinson, as the boy Francis states, that, on arrival at Cartersville, the first suspicion he had of the purpose for which he had been brought there, was induced by his being thrust, for confinement, into the cellar of Wilkinson, where there were five very lay cheer collected children.

them think that he explained away all their objections. He had a full house on last Sabbath evening, and at harged therefrom till the sitting of the Court to which it is returnable, which, we believe, will be in December 1. The same and a full house on last Sabbath evening, and at it is returnable, which, we believe, will be in December 2. The same and a formight since. He er.

By another section of the law, it is provided, that no also lectured at Fitchburg the same evening you lec-By another section of the law, it is provided, that no surrender of a criminal shall be made, while the accused is under arrest on civil process for any debt, until the debt shall be paid, or the prisoner discharged by due process or law. Taking advantage of this provision, a process was brought against Wilkinson—undoubtedly by his own procurement—after the arrival of the officers, for \$600. The officers thereupon immediately filed their complaint, and thus put a stop to any thing further of the kind.

We understand that application has been made by Shearer and Wilkinson for bail, which has been respectively. But the Baptist house, which is large, was full, fused. fused.

We learn, further, that the information which was first received, that the person in whose hands the boy Hassard, was placed by Wilkinson, had been arrested as an accomplice was incorrect. No suspicion attaches to him, nor is it believed that any persons in Virginia, other than Shearer and Wilkinson, are at all implicated in the crime.

But the Baprist house, which is large, was full, or nearly so, to the great joy of the friends of the slave, as well as of the speaker. So we shall find it every where: if we have the right kind of lecturers, we shall have full houses. Would to God that we had many sook lecturers in the field as J. D. Lewis. I think it would not be long before slavery would have to flee from this land and the world. Many persons who have from this land and the world. Many persons who have SLAVERY WORSE THAN DEATH. It would seem from stood aloof from this cause think that if a colored man the following, which we copy from the U. S. Gazette, the labors of a white person. The people must have something new to gain their attention.

than death. If such is the fact, are not slaveholders worse than murderers? We hope the South will take notice of the compliment thus indirectly paid her by one who is no 'fanatic.' Alluding to the cases of kidnapping, which have recently been discovered in this State, the editor says:

We do not know what is the penalty by the Massachusetts laws for the crime of kidnapping, but we hope that no morbid delicacy has made it death.—Good, long slavery at hard labor, and worse fare, terminating only with death, should be the merciless vising that the session of the 2nd Presbyterian church, has passed a resolution, prohibiting notices of anti-slavery meetings to be read by their pastor. Such intolerance is eminently disgraceful. Nothing but a determined friendship for slavery could have originated this resolution. Can it be possible that Dr. Beecher submits patiently to the restriction? Surely, he must now see the necessity of exposing to his congregation the sin of slavery. Its power has already defiled his church, and shall we not say it?—tied him hand and foot.—Philanthropist.

GOOD NEWS FROM BRISTOL COUNTY!

Bristol County, as we confidently anticipated she ould do, has again proved herself sound to the core. The abolitionists of that county are uncorrupted and corruptible. They have given the factionists of this tate another stern rebuke. The following brief acount of their proceedings has been furnished us by friend who was present at the meeting held in Fall River on Tuesday. Cheers for old Bristol !- 1. BR. JOHNSON:

The annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society was held at Fall River, on Tuesday, Oct. About two hundred delegates were present from different parts of the County, nearly seventy-five of whom were colored friends, whose presence added much to the interest of the meeting. The friends of the new organization, too, flocked to this meeting, as a considerable effort had been made with reference to it, ough probably not in so great numbers as they otherwise would, had the weather been more favorable ! Ten or twelve, however, were present. One of their number, Rev. P. Crandall, moved that the Society be dissolved, giving as his reason, that they were not now free! that they were bound by a constitution! To give the business committee an opportunity to report, Mr. Crandall's motion was laid upon the table, after which the society unanimously refused to take it up. The faction retired into another part of the house, where report says, a lecture was delivered by the Rev Luther Lee, agent for the new organization, and a new County Abolition Society, with five members, was organized. Many strong and spirited resolutions, oth with respect to Church and State, were ably susnined by N. B. Borden, Geo. Bradburn, J. C. Jackson, Silas Hawley, Ezra Smith, and others, and unaninously adopted. A resolution, approving the course ursued by the Massachusetts A. S. Society, was taken by a rising vote,—the whole assembly rising A collection was taken, amounting to more than \$160.

It was one of the most interesting and inspiriting ounty meetings that I have ever had the pleasure of

Brs. Hawley and Jackson lectured in the evening to large and attentive audience. The proceedings of the meeting will be forwarded for publication next week.

As for abolitionists in the abstract, who, having the power, will not vote for the abolition of slavery, whether it is because they are so conscientiously wedded to heir party interests, or so conscientiously bound by sectarian scruples, we will not question the sincerity of their faith in abolition, or their constitutional right their faith in abolition, or their constitutional right to embarrass our movements, but we apprehend the slave will require a different sort of friends before his shackles fall.—Emancipator.

We would ask the editor of the Emancipator whether it is either just or honorable,—nay, whether it is not cruel and slanderous in the highest degree .- to speak of non-resistants as 'abolitionists in the abstract,' (!) and to class them with corrupt and selfish politicians, who are 'wedded to their party interests?' So we apprehend it will be regarded by many who are very far from being non-resistants, not only in Massachu setts but elsewhere. Thousands, we are sure, will read such language as the above, in the official organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with strong feelings of disapprobation. It is unworthy both of the head and the heart of its editor, and he owes it to himself promptly to retract it .- 1.

We might append a series of notes to the communication of La Roy Sunderland in another column in reply to some of his unfounded statements, but do not deem it necessary. We are quite willing to leave the matters in controversy between us, to be judged of by the readers of the Liberator without further AFRICAN CHURCH. 150 free negroes and slaves, be-

AFRICAN CHURCH. 150 free negroes and slaves, belonging to the African church, were taken up on Sunday atternoon by the city guard, and lodged in the guard house. The city council, yesterday morning, sentenced five of them, consisting of a Bishop and four ministers, to one month's imprisomment, or to give security to leave the State. Eight other ministers were also sentenced, separately, to receive ten lashes, or pay a fine each of five dollars.—Charleston Patriot, 1818. [No doubt, this was the result of Garrisonism, and

proves that the abolitionists are guilty of abridging the religious privileges of the slaves! eh, Mr. Wolf, don't the riled water run up stream?]—Emancipator.

17th, William Penn, youngest son of Robert and Grace Douglass, in the 23d year of his age.

Dies of consumption, Oct. 4th, at the residence of is father in Auburn, Franklin Baneroft, aged 34. his lather in Auburn, Franklin Banevoli, aged 34. Early in life he devoted himself to the service of Christ, and united with the Congregational Church in his native town. Though he has left a deeply afflicted wife, and a numerous circle of friends to mourn his early departure, he has left them the consoling evidence that their loss is his unspeakable gain.—Com.

NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Providence Juvenile Anti-Slavery Society propose holding a FAIR on the occasion of the anneat meeting of the R. 1. Anti-Slavery Society, for the benefit of the cause; and they would take this opportunity affectionately io invite the co-operation of all their friends, by contributing such articles as will assist in making up a good assortment for the sale.

They will also provide a DINKER, at a reasonable price, for the delegates and friends who may be present from abroad, and others who may seek refreshments at their table, on THURSDAY, the second day of the meeting. They respectfully ask the patronage of all the friends of the cause who may be in attendance on the meeting.

BOSTON FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, stands adjourned to meet on Wednesday, Oct. 23d, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Mariboro' Chapel. Members of the Society are earnestly desired to be present L. GOULD, Rec. Sec'y.

Boston, Oct. 16, 1839.

THE FAIR

TO SUSTAIN THE MASS. A. S. SOCIETY, Will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, he 29th and 30th of October." Friends from the varions towns, intending to take tables, are affectionately requested to be in the city on the 28th, and to take notice hat they will hear at the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery office, 25 Cornhill, of friends at whose houses they

will be cordially welcome during the season of the fair. Those whom circumstances may prevent from com-ing in person, are requested to be so kind as to affix he prices to their goods, which shall receive our best

Particulars will be given hereafter of the donations nd articles already received.

MARIA W. CHAPMAN,
MARY A. W. JOHNSON,
THANKFUL SOUTHWICK,
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, HENRIETTA SARGENT, LOUISA LORING, SUSAN PAUL, ELIZA PHILBRICK, ANNE W. WESTON, HELEN E. GARRISON ELIZA F. MERRIAM, ANN T. G. PHILLIPS, MARY YOUNG, CAROLINE WESTON, Many beautiful articles are already received

Particulars bereafter. The Fair will be held at Marlboro' Hall.

THE RHODE ISLAND A. S. SOCIETY.

THE RHODE ISLAND A. S. SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, will be held on the 13th of November next at Providence.

Abolitionists in every town and village throughout the State are requested to appoint delegates to attend the same.

By order of the Ex. Committee,

WM. M. CHACE, Cor. Sec. pro tem.

Providence, Oct. 8, 1839.

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PLYMOUTH COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its Quarterly meeting at the Methodist meeting touse in Duxbury on Tuzsday, the twenty-second day of this present month, October, to commence at 10 clock A. M. An Address is expected from W. L. Pankison.

W. T. BRIGGS, Secretary.
Scituate, October 4, 1839.

WANTED.

By a respectable colored man, a situation as collector, or newspaper carrier, or to take care of a meeting-house, or halls. He can produce the best of recommendations. Inquire at 25 Cornhill.

Oct. 18.

SONG. [Written and sung by Henry J. Finn, at the Festival of

LITERARY.

the Mechanics' Association.] The weather is fair above, And the women are fair below, 'Ere we say farewell to the Fair, Its welfare you all know. There's taste in the northern hall, We've a taste here to the south, So the fare of course has been

In every body's mouth. There were Straps, and Caps, and Maps, And Clocks, and Blocks, and Frocks; And Seals, and Wheels, and Keels, And Stocks, and Socks, and Locks, The.e were Fruits, and Flutes, and Boots; And there were like wise Saws. And there a tooth dis-tractor, To make men hold their jaws.

There the Last Man you might see, With a Sole that never had sinn'd, And for Boats blown up by Steam, There's a Boat blown up by Wind. Machines for playing at Cards, And some for popping at Birds, And some for playing on fires, And I've one for playing on Words.

A thirty-eight-Gallon Jug For the jug-ular vein, a deal Too small -but there were machines To teach men how to Reel. There were great Grates all in a Range. And called Coal-Banks for savings, And planing machines, that beat State Street all hollow for shavings.

There were Window-frames that seem'd Asylums for the Blind. And loaves of Sugar, like Loaf-ers, But the first were more refin'd. And there were two great Cakes, Made out of two tons of Wheat One had General Washington, Of course, he was with his Suite.

Cut-glass-a hint not to get cut, Of Lamps, a magnificent cluster, Some capital heads made with Clay, Which prove the Artist a Bust-er. There were a very few Sleighs, For bachelor Beaux to spark it; Because, they said, there had been So much slaying below in the Market.

The Sparks were all knitting their brows, While a lady was knitting a Stocking, And an elderly maiden declared That 'electric sparks were shocking.' Another, who seem'd made of Starch, And look'd like the Queen of prudes, Was glad that the men were requested By no means to . handle the goods.' A bathing-Tent, where our knights, Two titles might have, by Charter, For the Order of the Bath, Leads to Order off the Garter. A Baby, that never did cry, Though it got such Whacks on the face. And there was the meed of merit, The well deserved WEBSTER Vase.

One might see in the Lowell prints, The way to draw a check, And Roxb'ry folks might learn How stocks go on the neck. Short Flutes, that would play long, And square Pianos all round, And Ships, whose sheets were home, And Books, all outward bound. A splendid Organ that's stopp'd,

And Chairs for locomotion; And Quilts, and Blankets, and Sheets, As big as the ' Boston Notion.' Bonnets, and Caps, and Laces, And collars of every shape ; Where Ladies can show old sailors, The way, to work round the Cape. And there was a monstrous Gun,

Among the great projectors, And there were friction-Matches, There were undertakings above, And upper leathers beneath. A maker of combs, tho' of age, He was only, cutting his teeth.

I've delivered my goods on demand, And am free from an action of trover, So I'll end by praising the Bridge, That carried all safe over ; In an Omnibus now I have squeez'd All the subjects I can-by the way 'tis Too much of a take in, you know, When you cry out, 'Ehen! jam satis!'

ODE.

[Sung by Mr. Bartlett.] Now ring the echoes round the hall, And pour out every heart; And crown this flowing festival To Industry and Art. Of conquering swords, and blood-earned fame The world has had its fill. We triumph in the glorious name Of Genius and of Skill.

Oh! count thee blest, my native land, In what thy race have done; Nor ask Arabia's breezes bland, Nor India's Summer sun : Thine are a thousand hamlets fair. Where peace unfolds her wings, And high-souled children, born to bear The palm for princely things.

No diamonds load New-England's hills, Nor beds of sparkling ore, No golden sands adorn the rills That down her mountains pour ; But hands can toil with potent charm, And tides of riches roll; Where genius strings the manly arm And prompts th' inventive soul

Let Kings the trump of battle sound, And chill their slaves with fear : Let red ambition stain the ground, And sweep its mad career. Let conquerors lift their swelling hearts, With victory's flag unfurled .-

Be ours to claim immortal arts That grace a peaceful world.

TIS NOT SO VERY HARD TO DIE. BY JAMES BRUTON. Mother! thou art bending slowly O'er thy poor pale girl in pain Breathing for her prayers all holy, Prayers that never plead in vain.

Oh! there shall come a brighter morrow. Where tears may never dim the eye; Then, Mother! Mother! cease thy sorrow, 'Tis not so very hard to die! Mother! there be joys eternal, In that land of joy and light, Valleys fair; forever vernal,

Skies that never set in night, Yet, down thy cheeks are sad tears creeping, Such tears as these bright truths should dry; Oh Mother! Mother! cease thy weeping, 'Tis not so very hard to die.

Mother! as I lay and listen, I hear voices, sweet words say Radiant forms that brighly glisten, Hands that beckon me away! I go to that bright shore a rover, Far, far away beyond the sky, Oh, Mother! Mother! all is over-'Tis not so very hard to die!

NON-RESISTANCE.

ALLEGIANCE TO HUMAN GOVERNMENT. Non-Resistance says, 'that no man who professes have the spirit of Christ can consistently acknowledge allegiance to any human government.' 1st. Because it is a human government-a government of human will. To acknowledge allegiance to and exercising the right. such a government is to countenance the ferocious and man, but to be governed by his God. Man to hold meaning. When it shall no more with truth be saiddominion over the lower world; GOD, to hold dominon over man.

2nd. Because such acknowledgement obligates us Would to God I might live to see the first glimpse to defend the government by arms and blood. Because of the dawn of that day. in so doing, we countenance the mar-making power, without which man could never hold dominion over

The following inquiries were put to John Q. Adams, and I subjoin a copy of his answer. H. C. W.

BOSTON, Sept. 4, 1839.

Sir-If it comport with your leisure and inclination, you would greatly oblige many friends, and subserve their inquiries after truth, to furnish an explanation of public teachers, whether to both sexes or only to

To acknowledge allegiance to any government, is it implied that we assent to the fundamental principles lic sentiment; when they assemble in conventi of it as they are embodied in the written constitution?

Jo we pledge ourselves to sustain the government in the way pointed out in the constitution—i. e. by an the way pointed out in the constitution—i. e. by an armed resistance to domestic and foreign aggression? own judgment in regard to what they ought to do, and

by the oath of allegiance?

alties of death, and to execute them? That man be vest- ference, delicacy, and sweet charity are in any way

the above inquiries, and are inclined so to do, you would confer a favor on many who seek for light on Yours, with respect, these subjects. H. C. WRIGHT.

Quincy, Sept. 12th, 1839.

H. C. WRIGHT : Sir-The questions proposed in your letter of the

4th inst. involve the first principles and the whole the ory of human government. For the import of the term allegiance, I beg leave to

stated, that - Allegiance is the tie or ligamen, which can never be the duty of any one to attempt to benefit binds the subject to the Kino in return for that protec-tion which the Kino affords the subject.'

This allegiance, by the constitution and laws of Eng-than which lovelier and brighter never shone upon land, is due to the person of the King or Queen, and earth, in contrast with those who have acquired an un

not to the Parliament-to the Executive and not the enviable distinction in these unchristian Legislative power. Blackstone gives the terms of the Royals and the Darusmonts of our day—and she may Legislative power. Blackstone gives the terms of the oath of allegiance, as it was administered in England for upwards of six hundred years, until the revolution of 1688, when it was altered because it was thought of 1688, when it was altered because it was thought perhaps to favor too much the notion of non-resistance —wherefore the convention Parliament introduced another form, which continues in use to the present day, and in which the subject only promises—that he will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the king,' without mentioning his heirs or specifying in the least wherein that allegiance consists.

Blackstone tells us further—that besides these ex-

Blackstone tells us further-that besides these ex- is one and the same. press engagements, the law also holds that there is an implied, original and virtual allegiance owing from every subject to the sovereign antecedently to any express promise; and although the subject never sware any faith or allegiance in form. The formal profession, is nothing more than the subject never sware any faith or allegiance in form. The formal profession, is nothing more than the subject never sware any faith or allegiance in form. The formal profession, is nothing more than the subject never sware any faith or allegiance in form. The formal profession, is nothing more than the subject never sware any faith or allegiance in form. The formal profession, is nothing more than the subject never sware any faith or allegiance in formal profession, is seen and infield its profession. therefore, or oath of subjection, is nothing more than band of females rallying round the down-trodden and a declaration in words of what was before implied in soiled banner of purity, and endeavoring to plant it firmly in the domestic enclosure; where it might be

own Constitution and laws. The people of the United sal, not an individual will be left for man ance—first, the whole people to the great community of the United States; and secondly, the citizens of each state, to the state. But this allegiance is due, not to the government—not to the Executive, not to the Legents of the distinct of the government—for the government—for the comparison. But is it indeed so? must woman be a traitor to her own dearest intermined by the comparison. But is it indeed so? must woman be a traitor to her own dearest intermined by the comparison. islative, nor to both of them united—but to the COMMUNITY—to the MORAL PERSON—to the United

by blind, and deaf, and dumb, to deserve and win the States of America, and in this state to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Constitution of the United States neither pre-

required to take an oath or affimation to support the constitution of the United States.

The first Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, required of every officer under the state lightened, judicious female, who understands the provachusetts, required of every officer under the state government an oath to bear true faith and allegiance though occupied with 'making a book,' it may well to the Common wealth, and to defend the same against chance, as in former times, that the victory shall be to the Common wealth, and to defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever, and in this oath the party to it did renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king.

revising the Constitution, suspended this oath, the ab- lies, while fluttering about from one place of fashionajuration part of which had become an absurdity, and ble resort to another, like the insect tribe, whom alone substituted in its stead a simple oath of allegiance in the following form. 'I, A. B. do solemaly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution therefore, we have more constitution therefore, we have more constitution to the constitution of the consti weath of Massachusetts, and will support the Constities in the various relations of life, and seeking 'the
telementary of the State requiring any
private citizen to take this oath, but every private citizen is bound in allegiance to the Commonwealth as
much as he would be by taking the oath. Quakers, conscientiously scrupulous of taking oaths or arms, are
idealed with the society the guilty profitigate, and to
banish from her society the guilty profitigate, and to indulged with exceptions. The refusal to sucar is reduced to a mere formality by a change of words. The re- feminine' for the Christian mother to teach her

You inquire if it implies assent to the fundamental timely warning? If so, then in this we have offer

It implies, not assent, which is the operation of the mind, but submission to the laws which constitute a holy hands had been Inid, and who had received his rule of civil conduct prescribed. Allegiance operates and upon opinion, but upon action. A citizen of the United States may without violation of his allegiance upon to the opinions upon government of Hobbes or conscience is not perverted. It can never be the deconstitute a holy hands had been Inid, and who had received his education from the charities of the church, he visited the article in this city? No matter what his motive might have been—to use his own words—the end can never justify the means in the estimation of any whose assent to the opinions upon government of Hobbes or mind, but submission to the laws which constitute a holy hands had been laid, and who had received his

as to the right of human government to inflict capital can punishment. This is altogether matter of opinion. My own is, that by the laws of nature man has a right to take the life of man in self-defence—and that man in society possesses the same right; to be exercised, regulated, and defined by the supreme authority of the brotherhood is on the side of our accuser. But

the state. I have no doubt that human government can be sustained without inflicting capital punis but I believe that the sacrifice of human life, by private, individual violence, solitary and aggregate, would be greater in a community where the right of punishing with death should be withheld from the government, than it is in a free government possessing

The sword of justice is an awful trust committed atheistical dogma, that man is invested with a penal to the executive hand-and seldom-seldom indeed power of life and death over man-that man was should the legislative hand and heart suffer it to be made to govern man-to prescribe the rule of action drawn. But tempered with the attribute of mercy, and to punish deviations from that rule. Non-resist that trust must, in the present condition of the world, ance says, for man to hold dominion over man is trea- be committed. I hope for the day when war, and slason against God; that man was never made to govern very, and murder shall be words obsolete and without

'Man's inhumanity to man

Meantime, I am very respectfully. sir, your obedient servant, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.

Extract from a late work.

But when females undertake to assume the place the oath of allegiance. Information is wanted on the following points:

the oath of allegiance. Information is wanted on the following points:

their own; when they form societies for the purpose of sitting in judgment and acting upon the affairs of the church and state; when they travel about from place to place as lecturers, teachers and guides to pul by arming in its defence, when called upon so to do
by the proper authorities?

To what do we assent, and to what are we pledged

To what do we assent, and to what are we pledged reformation of morals by engaging in free conversa-Is it not essential to a human government, as defined by the theory and practice of all human governments, that the sovereign power, wherever it may be lodged, should be vested with power to define crimes, affic personal by the properties of the power to define crimes, affic personal ways of the power to define crimes, affic personal ways of the personal ways of t displaced by the opposite qualities of boldness, arrogance, rudeness, indelicacy, and the spirit of denunciation of men and measures, so that they give any just occasion for being denominated, by way of distinction, most men now living. If you can find time to answer whether they have stretched themselves beyond their measure and violated the inspired injunction which saith, 'Let the woman learn in silence with all sub-jection; but I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.'

And why should any woman thus sacrifice herself?
Does duty demand it? Must she do it for conscience? sake? However good the object, it cannot be duty to seek its promotion by such means as these. The end can never justify t.e means, in the estimation of any whose conscience is not perverted. Does she do it fo the sake of the suffering or the oppressed, or to correct moral evils and exterminate vice? There is 'a more For the import of the term allegiance, I beg leave to refer you to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England; book I, chap. 10. You will find it there ly indicated, as we have seen, in the word of God. It

a declaration in words of what was before implied in law.

This is the allegiance from which the United Colomics were, by the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed to be absolved—the words of the Declaration are 'absolved from all allegiance to the British Crows,' with the further addition, that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved.

The Declaration of Independence also, in the name and by the authority of the good people of the United Colonies, constituted a new community, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty, called the United States of America; consisting of thirteen States, each with a separate and limited sovereignty, subordinate to the whole Union, and separately governed by its own Constitution and laws. The people of the United States of America; consisting of thirteen States, each with a separate and limited sovereignty, subordinate to the whole Union, and separately governed by its own Constitution and laws. The people of the United States of America; consisting of thirteen States, each with a separate and limited sovereignty, subordinate to the whole Union, and separately governed by its own Constitution and laws. The people of the United States of America; consisting of thirteen States, each with a separate and limited sovereignty, subordinate to the whole Union, and separately governed by its own Constitution and laws. The people of the United States of America; consisting of the decision of the dense time that the demonstic enclosure; where it might be guarded by more vigilant eyes, and more faithful because; In doing this, they little dreamed that the garded by more vigilant eyes, and more faithful because in the domestic enclosure; where it might be guarded by more vigination enclosure; and more faithful because in the down-front proving this, they little dreamed that the garded by more vigilant eyes, and more faithful beared by more vigilant eyes, and more faithful beared by more vigilant eyes, and more faithful be States are, from that day, bound by a double allegithe true conjugal affection, unless himself first becomes love of man? Then in the name of all that is precious and sacred, let her spurn such love as unworthy a ralibel on the character of the other sex; we know the The Constitution of the United States helder presents any oath of allegiance; but all persons holding office under the government of the United States or under any of the separate states, are should wither at the shoulder blade, than to stretch it.

traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever, and in this oath the party to it did renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain, and every other foreign power whatsoever.

Forty years afterwards, the convention of 1820, in the Constitution suspended this oath, the abfusal to defend their country must wait till the millennium for its justification.

The tie of allegiance, with or without the oath, is the measure of the duties of the citizen to his country.

You is made and pray with them lest in this wicked world they should enter into temptation? Is it 'unwomanly' to seek to throw around the young, the ignorant, the unfriended, the sweet influences of Christian love and principles of the government as embodied in the writ-ten constitution.

But we appeal to the Christian public, we appeal to the conscience of the Rev. gentleman himself, whether a woman, in doing this, is more out of her sphere than he of Sir Robert Filmore. He may assent to the patriarchal theory—or to that of divine right. His allegiance binds him to support the constitution of the U. S., and of his own state, and to defend his country, I mean, of course, BY ALMS.

Your last question, as I understand it, is an inquiry as to the right of human government to inflict capital can be more profitably spent, than in attempting to answer the slanders of 'Gashmu's' descendants. But

ONE ADOLITIONIST IN EARNEST. A few days since, James G. Birney, Esq., formerly of Kentucky, more recently a leading Abolitionist around the country generally, called upon us, together with several other friends, to witness deeds of emancipation, executed by him to twenty-one slaves.—These slaves became the property of Mr. Birney by the death of his father, who departed this life some weeks ago, at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge Marshall, in this vicinity. No man who knew him ever doubted Mr. Birney's perfect sincerity in advocating sentiments, from which (we beg the Abolitionist's pardon.) the great body of sober-minded people have dissented—but in addition to all else about him, that has commended his sincere, however, we may deem it misdirected, zeal in the cause of negro emancipation, here is proof to the amount of some ten or twelve thousand doliars—rather heavier with grape and canister, which fell thick around her, Pickle, gaining fast upon her, now fired several shots some ten or twelve thousand dolars—rather heavier arguments than those with which the most of them the destroy of the constitution of the last generation is said to have declared, when the question of engratting slavery on the Constitution of this Commonwealth was under discussion, that he had forty good reasons for the measure. Mr. Birney has given at least half that number for his attachment to his principles. We commend his example to the friends of colonization. The old Romans spread their victories and made their power invincible, by adopting every improvement of their enemies. Let us imitate their wisdom. Mr. Birney will make abolitionists by this movement. It presents strong arms to conquer opponents—it embodies mighty arguments to gain friends. We may reason as we please about slavery, and the best method of its extinction, or the propriety of rendering it perpetual, but men's feelings are in favor of the liberation of the slave—and however wrong we may deem it to emancipate him here, the common sentiments of men are prompt to congratulate him on his freedom. Shall none now win golden opinions for their principles but Mr. Birney? Who in this region of the slave's wiser friends, will gain advocates of better views by imitating his example? We are glad that so many have liberated their slaves for colonization. We wish there were more ready to do it.

ion. We wish there were more ready to do it.

owards establishing schools the past year. During he year, \$351.00 were collected; \$168,39, expended, principally to the schools above named: leaving a bal-ance in the treasury of \$153,61.

Among the donations, we notice that at Canton \$13,50 were contributed, at Wooster 6 dollars; at Dalton 8 dollars; Steubenville 30 dollars, and at New Lisbon \$10.93 .- Ohio Repository.

From the African Luminary, August 16. TERMINATION OF THE WAR AT LITTLE BASSA. WE

re happy to be able to state that the recent war with he natives at Little Bassa has entirely ended, with a complete victory on the part of the colonists. We stated in our last, the departure of His Excel-ency, Gov. Buchanan, for the scene of action, with nore men, arms and ammunition. We were kept for everal days in a state of suspense as to the final issue of the affair, until the return of the governor on Fri-day night, 2d inst. With universal joy, the news spread throughout our town that the Americans were spread throughout our town that the Americans were all safe—not a man killed. It was truly affecting to see the exhibition of feeling which nothing could restrain on the return of the warriors. Mothers, wives and sisters, all sallied forth to meet their friends, and surely that Sabbath, although few met in public to pour forth their granitude to God, yet many, many devoted heart, presented their things of property the strength of the strength

our forth their grand of the large presented their tribute or place of the last time, the natives being completely cooled of their great desire to fight. A palavar was held on the beach, attended by representatives from both parties, and matters very amicably settled; the natives acceding to the terms prescribed by Governor Buchanan without any hesitation.

The head men, Prince and The head men, Prince and The head men, Prince and the saves were given up to the governor.

The head men, Prince and the saves were given up to the governor are the saves were given up to the governor.

The head men, Prince and the saves were given up to the governor are the saves were given up to the governor.

The head men, Prince and the saves were given up to the governor are the saves were given up to the governor.

The head men, Prince and the saves were given up to the governor are the saves were given up to the governor.

The head men, Prince and the saves were given up to the governor buckens to the saves were given up to the governor buckens.

The head men, Prince and the saves were given up to the governor buckens to the saves were given up to the governor buckens.

The head men, Prince and the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens to the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens to the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens to the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up to the governor buckens the saves were given up

board one of the Slavers, of which capture was made some time ago by her majesty's ship Suake, off the board one of the Slavers, of which capture was made tome time ago by her majesty's ship Snake, off the coast of that Island. The narrative was obtained from two young negro girls of 12 or 13 years of age, forming part of the cargo of 250 Africans. According to their accounts, the blacks 'were at first taken Repository and Colonial Journal.' We like to see ng to their accounts, the blacks oberable care of in the slaver, but the provisions be-coming short, the flesh of the negroes who had died was boiled and corned for them! and that afterwards coming short, the flesh of the negroes who had died was boiled and corned for them! and that afterwards live negroes were killed for the purpose on deck—part of their flesh being dressed and part being corned for use; that more than one or two people were killed for that special purpose; that the elder negroes, and not the young people were taken; that when selected, those who were to be killed were kept on deck, the others were sent below,—upon which the white people (the crew) felled them to the deck with sticks, (their screams were heard by all) and then cut their throat at once, when of course the process of disemboweling, cutting up, preparation for food, and pickling commenced! that the slaves did not at first understand they were eating human flesh, but afterwards when overboard. Such were the horrible and disgusting atrocities deposed to by these unhappy victims to a Portuguese slaver, who with the other survivors, were landed from the captured vessel at Montego Bay, and had been allotted as apprentices to the benevolent person who by dint of enquiries had drawn from them the dreadful details. It is stated that he had, moreover, forwarded a relation of all the circumstances to the Secretary for the colonies.

and several thousand lives have been ascrificed in the prosecution of one of the most unjust and oppressive wars, that ever disgraced an enlightened and civilized people. About 1000 Indians, for 3 years, have but the political duty of abolitionists is thus defiance to the strength of our Government, and there is no greater prospect at present, of terminating this war, than when it began. What a spectacle have we presented to the world since the commencement of the United States, or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir, or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir, or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir, or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir, or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir, or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir, or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir, or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir, or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir, or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir or for Governor, or for any legislative office wheir or for Governor, or for any legislative office where the control of the United States, or for Governor, or for any legislative office where the control of the United States, or for Governor, or for any legislative office where the control of the United States, or for Governor, or for any legislative office where the control of the United States, or for Governor, or for any legislative office where the control of the United States, or for Governor, or for any legislative office where the control of the United States, or for Governor, or for any legislative office where the control of the United States, or for Governor, or for any legislative office where the control of the United States, or for Governor or his Florida contest. The flag of our country has been this Fioritia contest. The flag of our country has been legislative office, who is not in favor of the immediate disgraced—our plighted faith violated—the common feelings of humanity ourraged—all that is noble and many in the character of a brave and imagnanimous people disregarded—and the remnant of a once proud addistreased to lose no opportunity to carry his abolition principles to the polls, and thereby cause our and mighty race have been goaded to desperation and madness by the aggressive acts of the citizens of a Christian Government.'

FROM JAMAICA. An arrival at New York from Ja-naica, brings information that the converse from Jamaica, brings information that the condition of affairs in that island is improving. The N. Y. Star says that

a voice more powerful still bids us go forward in the path of daty, trusting in Him who has always used the weak things of this world to confound the mighty, and things that are not, to bring to nought the things that are, that no desh might glory in his presence.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

THE PROTESTAN AND HERALD, a Presbyterian paper, published in Kentucky, thus discusses one of the recent transactions of Mr. Birney.

ONE ABOLITIONIST IN EARNEST. A few days since, James G. Birney, Esq., formerly of Kentucky, more

ome ten or tweive thousand dollars-rather heavier with grape and canister, which fell thick around her

INDIAN WAR IN FLORIDA. When the President of the U. S. stated in his last message that the removal of the Seminoles from Florida 'must be accomplished tion. We wish there were more ready to do it.

EDUCATION CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

On the 1st week in September a convention of colored persons met at Columbus, to consult on the best means of establishing Schools for the education of colored children, who are debarred entrance into our common Schools. Delegates were present from Cuyahoga, Ross, Franklin, Clark, Montgomery, Muskingum and Pickaway counties. From the 2d annual report it appears schools have been established as follows, viz.

In Cleaveland with 14 scholars; at Chillicothe with 45 scholars, and a lot has been purchased to build an academy on; at Springfidld with 20 scholars; at Zanesville with 68 scholars; at Circleville, number of scholars not stated; at Columbus with 64 scholars; at Dayton with 45 scholars; at Piketon with 41 scholars; at Dayton with 45 scholars; at Piketon with 41 scholars; and at Lancaster, the number not stated.

A State Society, and a number of School societies have been formed, the members of which contribute, and collect subscriptions of others, for supporting Schools for colored children. M. M. Clark was reappointed Genetal Agent.

Resolutions were an object that could not be abandoned, we little thought that a treaty would so soon be adopted with them on the part of the government to the southern portion of that territory. But so it is, and we rejoice in it. Whatever may have induced the southern portion of that territory. But so it is, and we rejoice in it. Whatever may have induced the southern portion of that territory. But so it is, and we rejoice in it. Whatever may have induced the southern portion of that territory. But so it is, and we rejoice in it. Whatever may have induced the southern portion of that territory. Eut so it is, and we rejoice in it. Whatever may have induced the southern portion of that territory. But so it is, and we rejoice in it. Whatever may have the southern portion of that territory. Eut so it is, and we rejoice in it. Whatever may have the southern portion of that territory. Eut so it -that it was an object that could not be abar appointed General Agent.

Resolutions were passed, recommending colored people to purchase land as far as practicable, and engage in agricultural pursuits; that they abstain from intoxicating drinks; endeaver to educate their children, and have them learn mechanical trades, &c.

Thanks were returned to all who have contributed to the people of Florida for such reasons. The persecuted Indians need help. May the Lord dispose his heart to grant it to them now.—Oberlin Evangelist.

> REV. MR. PIERFONT of Boston, has lately received a backhanded vote of dismission from his people; that is, a vote of 163 to 168 to have him ask a dismission. a vote of 163 to 168 to bave him ask a dismission. We have often expressed the feeling that it was next to impossible for an honest and independent minister to continue in Boston. He will sink to a level with the dissipation and corruption around him, or be required to withdraw. Generally he becomes corrupt quite soon enough. He dares not preach pointedly. He dares not preach against any one subject of immortality; because it will offend some of his wealthy and luxurious hearers. He dare not jeopard his large salary, obtained by so much exertion, and at the sacrifice of so much principle. He had rather float

salary, obtained by so much exertion, and at the sacrifice of so much principle. He had rather float
smoothly along with the current, and be a partaker in
the vices of his people than reprove them.

Not so with Mr. Pierpont. His mind soared too
high—was too independent to be enslaved even by the
corruption of city life, and the false notions of moral
duty which prevail among his profession. He saw
the devastations of intemperance, and came out boldly against it. He saw the spirit of liberty giving way
to the all-pervading spirit of slavery, and he spoke out to the all-pervading spirit of slavery, and he spoke out prudently but fearlessly on the subject. He did much with his powerful pen in poetry and prose to correct the evils of the age, and to raise the standard of mor-als. But the dealers and dabblers in alcohol could not stand this, and voted his dismission.—Lynn Record.

nati, delivered a lecture at Cauz. The Sentine, a democratic paper, among other silly things, attempts some strictures on the measures taken by the abolisins to provide a place for the lecture. Here is a paragraph, have pledged themselves to aid and abet the slave trade no more in any manner whatever, whether directly or indirectly, and after the drubbing they have had, we have no doubt that fear of a second one will keep them faithful to their pledge.

The governor brought up with him all the goods of value found in the slave factory, and ordered the building to be burned down. The men are to be sent to the United States in the schooner Euphrates, to sail in a day or two. His Excellency sends her as a prize to the United States government. May similar success attend every effort made through the citizens of this Commonwealth by their chief, to banish the accursed traffic from these shores.

Horrid Diet. The Jamaica Watchman gives an article, relative to unheard-of atrocities committed on board one of the Slavers, of which capture was made

part of the cargo of 250 Africans. Accord-eir accounts, the blacks 'were at first taken care of in the slaver, but the provisions be-short, the flesh of the negroes who had died to and carned for them I and that afforms at the colonial Journal.' We like to see to see any diminution in its periodicals. We think

The Florida War. In the Newark Advertiser we find the following summary of the evils which have been connected with the Florida war, which is about to be re-commenced:

'The Florida War has cost more than \$30,000,000; and several thousand lives have been ascrificed in the prosecution of one of the most unjust and oppressive prosecution of one of the most unjust and oppressive wars, that ever disgraced an enlightened and civilized people. About 1000 Indians, for 3 years, have bid defiance to the strength of our Government, and there is no greater prospect at present, of terminating the

legislative office, who is not in favor of the immediate

SINGULAR FIRM. We were yesterday shown a letter in that island is improving. The N. Y. Star says that Sir Lionel Smyth's answer to the Baptist missionaries gives a flattering picture of the effects of emancipating in one day the 300,000 slaves of Jamaica. He comes out boldly for the colored laborers, and intimates that the sacrifice they have made, in cheerfully sabmitting to the law of Parliament without a murmer, and in not committing any of the so much dreaded outrages, ought to guarantee them perfect protection. He is sanguine of the glorious results of the freedom granted to them.

A Good Caution. A druggist in this city, had some labels printed for his me, which

RUM. PREPARED FOR EXTERNAL USE. If by accident any should be smallened at

A most unprovoked murder was er orday morning in New York, by an l Olive Cary. It seems that William Olive Cary. It seems that William Har ored laborer, about 45 years of age, went shop in Depyster street, kept by a white refused to sell inquor to colored laborers, out, and Cary followed bim, and sabbed left breast with a sheath Ruife, which a the heart, causing immediate death. Committed.

DEATH OF JUDGE BUEL. We regret to les DEATH OF SCHOOL DEED, WE regret to lean New York papers of yesterday, that Jess Albany, died at Danbury, Conn., a few di Judge Buel was a man of talents and of u for a number of years had devoted himself for a number of years had devoted himself motion of the cause of agriculture. His is well known—and his death should be national calamity. DE Tocqueville, an eminent and phi

French writer, declares Massachusetts to be State in the Union, in the education, prosphappiness of its citizens. Capt. Markivar, this country, pronounces Massachusetts the State.

A Fruitful Vinc.—The Newburyport Herals that Benjamin Colby of Newbury, has a squash vine with one hundred and eighth squash ripe ever since the last of Angust. The stock ly central and branches out in all directions as it were, a circle. The loss by the late fire at Natchez, is e

The loss by the rate are at Natchez, is estin \$150,000. The conduct of a black man is with deserved commendation. He took two powder, situated in the back part of a sta powder, stituted in the back part of a store plenty of sparks and cinders upon the head-casks, and coolly bore them away from the pre-The ship Metamora is fitting out at New Yo Trinidad—principally for the purpose of contout a colony of colored emigrants.—Their passafter are gratuitous, and the inducements are reported as very great.

A Modern Hercules .- The Editor of the New C Bee states, that he lately saw one of the New 0 dores who work on the levee, wheel in a barre pigs of lead, weighing in all 1120 lbs., and the after the fatigue of a hard day's work.

The supercargo of the schooner Catherine, recession to New York on a charge of having been caps in the slave trade, committed suicide on Toeslay, board the schooner, by cutting his throat with a ran He was a Spaniard. New Jersey Peach Plantations .- A writer in the H

any Cultivator says that many of the peach plans-ons in New Jersey consist of 10,000 trees, and le mentions one in the town of Shrewsbury when are fifty thousand trees in one orchard! The Portsmouth Va. Times, says that snow fell of

riskly on Saturday about sixty miles west of the ace. At Norfolk there was a smart frost and the place. At Norfolk there was a smart was of a most delightful temperature Loss at Philadelphia .- A letter from a very resp able house in Philadelphia. the fire, in merchandise and real estate, cannot

Worth Trying.—A friend tells us that a yolk of a egg, and a little sweet oil, mixed in a glass of pu wine, taken three times a day, will allord speedy a lief to persons suffering from the dysentery. It is said there will be over six millions of bushels wheat raised in the State of Michigan this year-fa and a half millions of which can be spared for m

Cincinnati is found, by the census just taken tol a population of 40,000. It has increased 40 per our since 1835.

From Sept. 1st to Sept. 24th inclusive, at Mobile the deaths by yellow fever, in a population of 230 were 329!

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.—Gov. Everett happointed Thursday Nov. 28, as the day for the unit Thanksgiving in this state.

DIED-In Milbury, May 18, Mrs. Almin Sir wife of Mr. Darius B. Sibley, and daughter of Gregory Stone, aged 32 years. As a Chris was firm and decided, always ready to eve word and work. She was an affectionate wis nother—also a beloved daughter and sister. iomestic circle, her manners were mild and una ing. The placid smile of good nature always as her countenance, and diffused to all around the swo of domestic felicity. She shed many a tear boas og great a number of her fellow creatures were held cruel bondage; and truly remembered those in his as bound with them. She was always first tom in the cause of anti-slaver. She would be supported to the counterpart of the support of as bound with them. She was always first tom in the cause of anti-slavery. She would bring me tions into the female praying circle every year, a circulate them, and always contributed liberally us frighteous cause. During her illness she obserted in friend. O how I pity the poor slaves; I lie here often think of them, but I cannot do any thing; work is done. It was constantly on her mind, et until the last. When her pulse were few, and it until the last. voice faultering, she gave in her dying testing language not to be forgotten. She exclaimed, rible? She was asked what, and repled, Sh and then fell calmly asleep in Jesus. May the of her piety fall on all, and the sin of slavery states.

Communicated by the Milbury Anti-Slavery Socie

CATHARINE S. DAVIS, Cor. Sec. Oct. 8, 1839.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAYNE .- It is with feelings inexpressible pain that we have to state that Gener ROBERT Y. HAYNE, one whom both the State of Sou Carolina and City of Charleston delighted to honor cherished with a warmth of affection that zeret ist abatement—died at Ashville, (N. C.) on Tuesday in after a few days illness, of bitions fever. Gen list was in his 49th year.—Souther Patriot.

THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE GRAHAM

JOURNAL, Will commence the first of January, 1840; pmb at No. 9 Washington street, Boston, and street, New York; price one dollar a year is adv As the third volume is near its close, and as no scribers do not generally wish to divide a votake a large quantity of back numbers, the p makes the same offer he did last year to makes the same offer he did last year to make the same offer he did last year to make the same offer he did last year to make the same offer he did last year to make the same of the same scribers, viz: all who, after this notice is give forward their names for the fourth volume, a entitled to the remaining numbers of the third v entitled to the remaining numbers of the thru observations, from the time their subscriptions are received either at New York or Boston. Editors who will give this notice a few insertions in their respective papers shall be entitled to a bound copy of the third tolans of the Graham Journal, ordered either from Boston of New York any time after the 1st of January. My who have not received the 2d volume, for a sublar favor conferred on the publisher last year, will please order their copy as above.

JOHN B. PERO. NO. 2 WASHINGTON STREET, Corner of Wilson's Lent,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE, COLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first quality, wholesale and retail.

Also, just received, a fresh supply of the following

Also, just received, a fresh suppy of the prime articles, viz.
Otto of Rose, Macassar and Antique Oi, Mikd Roses, Bear's Oil, Coronet Oil, Sea Otter Oil, Bafilo Oil, Essence of Orange, Essence Soap, Lewa and Bergamot, Russia Bear's Grease, French Roll and fu Bergamot, Russia Bear's Grease, French Roll and fu Pomatum, Naples, English, Windsor, Palm. Transpulent, Castile and Fancy Soaps; Shoe, Head. Cabbs and Teeth Brushes; Swan's Down Powder Puls, Essent Teeth Procket and Pomroy's Straps. Fine Teeth, Pocket and Dress Combs, Court Plaster, Real French Hair Forder. Playing Cards, Old English Razors, H. Britzi. Dress Combs, Court Plaster, Real French Hair Fouder, Playing Cards, Old English Razors, H. Barieri
do. Gentlemen's Shaving Soap, first quality, item
Windsor, England; Rose do. Wash Balls, Touth Pick,
Penknives, Scissors, Calf Skin Pocket Books and Wallets, Pencils and Cases, Teeth Powder, Pocket Aintnacs, Snuff Boxes, Curling Tongs, Large and Sualnacs, Snuff Boxes, Curling Tongs, Large and SualBlackball, Day and Martin's Real Japan Blackball,
Silver Plated Pencil Cases, Collars, Stocks, Suffects,
Gloves, Rouge, German Hones, Britannia and Wook
Gloves, Rouge, German Hones, Britannia and Wook
en Lathering Boxes, Light Boxes, Tweezers, Dominoes,
Scratches and Curls, Huir Pins, &c.

The An extensive assortment of articles require
for all gentlemen travelling.

N. B. Razors and Penknives put in ample orders
short notice.

WANTED.

Obs. a respectable young man of color, who is designed to complete himself in the study and practice of Dentistry, a situation with an experienced practitional Good references given. Apply to J. T. Hilton, 36 Braile street, Boston.

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Two good cigar-makers, either men or whom good wages will be given. Colored ferred. Inquire of John Thompson, at 19 3

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He made them slaves to to Germany in the etter than Indians, a new only the law of and were wives,—and were The following stianity (') is fro aper established, an eeland! We call very and colonizat erally. They will gion, as applied to t sed, and warmly we had found the inly have ascri vinity or the editor Oh dear! hor es infidelity !- J.

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